The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Results of the Wilson Investigation Thus Far—Another Soiled Politician from Kansas—Specie Payments.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Wilson Committee to-day further examined Mr. C. S. Bushnell, director, and Mr. E. W. Spence, late cashier of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The result was that much light was thrown upon the expenditure of the $126,000, charged to legal expenses, which has been supposed to have been a corruption fund used here to further the legislation which reversed Secretary Boutwell's injurious decision, and Mr. James F. Wilson was entirely relieved from the imputation of having received a check for $19,000. It will be remembered that when on the stand before Mr. Spence testified that when the check returned it bore no other indorsement than that of Mr. Rollins, the Treasurer, to whose order it had been made payable, and his testimony carried the strong inference that Mr. Wilson, to whom he said he had handed it, had drawn the currency upon it in person. To-day it turned out that when the check returned it had upon it the indorsement of the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia, where it had been deposited for collection, and Mr. C. S. Bushnell testified that he received the check from Spence himself, and paid it to Col. Thomas A. Scott in settling a large account of moneys borrowed from him and J. Edgar Thompson, prior to Scott's election to the presidency of the road. Mr. Wilson is thus relieved both by direct and by circumstantial evidence of the damaging imputation which the witness Spence so recklessly threw out, and which now, broken down, impeaches his entire evidence. It will be remembered that he was summoned originally on the suggestion of one of those outside parties, who made it a business to hunt up thunder for these investigations. Mr. Bushnell further testified as to the disposition of the $126,000. Besides this $19,000 check to Col. Scott, he paid $24,500 to Gen. Dodge for his services in securing the legislation which reversed Mr. Boutwell's decision, and bought bonds from the Secretary of the company with the remainder, save a small amount paid to Mr. Rollins for money borrowed of him while here; so it seems that unless something can be learned from Gen. Dodge going to show the corrupt use of his portion of the money, the entire fabric of this $126,000 corruption fund is melted away. The sum of money and bonds paid to Stewart, $240,000, in 1864-65, has been shown in a great measure not to have been used in and around Congress, as $169,000 was lost by the Merchants' National Bank failure, and $60,000 in cash was pocketed by Stewart as his fees. Durant testified Saturday night that he never paid any member a dollar for his vote, so that thus far all this investigation has not proven an iota of corruption against any member of Congress dead or alive. The committee expect to conclude the taking of testimony this week, and Judge Wilson left to-night for the purpose of obtaining additional evidence and papers in Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia.

RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

Mr. Hawley's bill, providing a board of commissioners to virtually take charge of the railroads and control their rates of freight, came over from last Monday, and was beaten by a vote of 75 to 99. The provisions of the measure were so extraordinary in many respects, and assumed a jurisdiction so unlike any ever claimed for Congress before, that the vote for it was surprisingly large. Nearly all of the North-western members were in its favor, seeing in it a means of solving the problem of cheap transportation, which is now perplexing their communities.

THE NEW KANSAS SENATOR.

Unless the records of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives are false, Mr. Ingalls, the new Kansas Senator, is not a man without guile. If Pomeroy is traitor, it would seem that Mr. Ingalls is entitled to the third place in such a trio of jobbers. The case of an impeached Judge in Kansas furnishes the proof. It was recently stated in these dispatches that United States Judge Delahay, against whom articles of impeachment have been filed with the House Committee on the Judiciary, has placed his resignation in the hands of a friend. From the evidence and avowals of members of the committee it is fair to presume that, if the investigation had proceeded to its conclusion, the committee would have reported in favor of impeachment, upon the charge of drunkenness, if not upon that of malfeasance. Mr. Ingalls was one of the witnesses in this investigation. Last Winter under oath he testified that he gave Thomas Osborn, son-in-law of Judge Delahay, now Governor of Kansas, a draft for $500, to secure an advance hearing for some clients of his in a bankruptcy case before certain other creditors could have time to make good their case; that the draft was accepted by Osborn and the expected ruling of the Judge obtained. But the New-York clients of Ingalls refused, for some reason, to honor the draft, and it came back to its maker, Ingalls, for payment; whereupon, having obtained his ruling, Ingalls, in a spasm of virtue, declined to pay the draft, and pleaded that he gave it for corrupt purposes, as an intentional bribe. All of which Mr. Ingalls solemnly testified under oath during the last session of Congress in this city.

THE COTTON TAX.

The cotton tax refunders were routed horse and foot in the House to-day. Mr. Dawes reported back from the Ways and Means, all bills for the refunding of the tax, with the recommendation that they lie upon the table. He then asked the assignment of a day for a discussion of the report. This the House refused by a vote of 117 to 68—not the required two-thirds majority. The committee was anxious that the matter be discussed, in order that the country might know the grounds of its action, and satisfied that they can make it clear that this tax ought not to be refunded. But their votes, while they gained many others, did not gain enough to carry the point, so the advocates of this big job have lost their last chance with this Congress. This vote, however, must not be taken as an indication of their strength. Many members voted for a hearing who would never vote for the bill.

POSTAL CARDS.

The Postmaster-General has issued advertisements for bids for the new penny postal cards. It is the intention of the Department to have the cards ready for issue by the 1st of May. It will be impossible to make the necessary arrangements sooner. The Postmaster-General has already received orders for the new cards in such numbers as to lead him to believe that a hundred million of them will be used the first year. Meanwhile, the House to-day assigned Tuesday of next week for the consideration of the bill reducing letter-postage to two cents. The feeling in favor of this bill is very strong, especially since the abolition of franking. Cheap postage, therefore, has become merely a question of time.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Senator Sherman's bill to provide for specie payments, which is before the Senate by report of the Finance Committee, as a substitute for the bill recently offered in the Senate by Senator Buckingham, was taken up by the Senate to-day, and occupied the entire day. After the Australian bill had been laid aside, the debate took a very wide range, showing a great divergence of opinion. The bill, as reported, received two or three not very important amendments, but Mr. Sherman moved to make the bonds which the bill provides may be issued in exchange for greenbacks, bear interest at two per cent., instead of five, and pending debate on this amendment the Senate adjourned. It is difficult to judge of the drift of sentiment, but from what can be learned the prospect of the bill passing the Senate is quite favorable. There was considerable in the debate to-day that touched the discretionary power of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue currency or withhold, and so affect the condition of the money market; and while the desirability of having some automatic system by which the amount of currency in circulation should fluctuate with the demands of business was admitted, no such system was proposed, and Mr. Sherman expressed the opinion that the discretionary power conferred upon the Secretary could not be taken from him by any system that could be devised.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Gen. Butler to-day secured Friday of next week for the consideration of his bill for the distribution of the Geneva award. A minority of the Judiciary Committee will dissent and move to substitute Senator Edmunds' bill for that of Butler.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Poland Committee held no session to-day. At their executive session on Saturday they resolved that all the evidence affecting or implicating any Senator should be certified to that body for their information and use. There will be no reference to any Senator in the committee's report, as that would be contrary to parliamentary usage and the rules of both Houses.

AUSTRALIAN SUBSIDY.

When the Webb Australian bill came up in the Senate to-day, there was a sharp struggle between it and other measures which are pressing, and as a result it was laid on the table by a vote of 33 to 31. The Burnside bill, which had been moved as a substitute, was, of course, carried to the table with the Webb bill, but this is regarded by the friends of the latter bill as an advantage rather than otherwise, and they united with the enemies of both measures to lay the Webb bill on the table. The Burnside bill is now before the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, and a favorable report from that committee would place the bill before the Senate with a parliamentary advance in some respects, over its rival. There is yet, however, no action which would indicate whether the Senate has a majority in favor of a subsidy to an Australian line as an abstract proposition.

THE FARRAGUT STATUE.

In one of the vestibules of the Senate wing of the Capitol there was displayed to-day a large number of models for a colossal statue of Admiral Farragut. There may have been fifteen or more competitors. Some of the models were of clay, some of plaster, and some in bronze. Randolph Rogers, Fisk Mills, Vinnie Ream, Dr. Horatio Stone, and others are authors of models. Vinnie Ream was engaged to-day in repairing the damage done her model in its removal Saturday, and while she was engaged in work upon it she was watched by a large and constantly-changing crowd. A hasty glance at the exhibition of models causes an unfavorable impression, as nearly all of them are positively bad. The Joint Committee on the Library now has the unenviable task of disappointing all the competitors, or all save one, and incurring the hostility of a host of the friends of those who fail to gain the award.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

In the discussion of the question of the proposed Governmental control of the telegraph, some very wild statements and inaccurate comparisons have been made. Thus, it is asserted that while in 1856 the number of messages transmitted in this country far exceeded the number transmitted in England, the reverse is the case now. This allegation is not sustained by the facts. There are no reliable data in existence as to the number of messages transmitted in 1859, but in 1872 the number transmitted in the United States was 14,500,000, while in England the number has not yet reached, in any one year, 12,000,000. The same remark is true of the alleged comparison of charges between 1859 and 1872. There are no data ascertainable as to the average rate of 1859, but in 1866-67, the first year of the consolidated organization of the Western Union Company, and the first year of any reliable statistics, the average charge was $1 40 per message, while in 1872 it had been reduced to sixty-two cents.

PRISON REFORM.

Gov. Seymour, President of the Prison Reform Association, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee to explain the objects of that association. The association asks Congress for an appropriation of $10,000 to aid in the collection of statistics, and for the general humanitarian purposes of their work. The committee is understood to be in favor of extending this aid.

THE MORMONS.

Mr. Merritt, the delegate from Idaho, to-day introduced a bill in relation to Utah, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with power to report at any time. The bill virtually nullifies the Territorial Legislature of Utah, and repeals all its legislation in the interests of Mormonism. Whatever the committee does with this particular bill, it is quite certain to use the privilege accorded it in connection with the reference of the bill, to report some legislation of an anti-Mormon character, and the House is in a mood to pass upon it.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER PRISONER.

Jos. Stewart, the recalcitrant witness, occupies his time in prison by concocting means for the further advertising of himself. He has procured what he calls an official and corrected copy of his testimony as he says he gave it, and will to-morrow ask to appear before the House, and insist that that body shall say whether he shall be further imprisoned upon that showing. Failing to be released on this tack, he proposes to try what virtue there is in a habeas corpus, and has engaged counsel to initiate proceedings in that direction.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE FARRAGUT STATUE.

The competing models for the Farragut statue have been received by the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, from J. Wilson MacDonald, B. W. Pickett, Mr. Drischeler, and Giovanni Turini, of New-York City; Miss Vinnie Ream and J. Fisk Mills, of Washington; J. M. Ezekiel, of Berlin, and Randolph Rogers, of Rome, (the model by the last-named artist having arived on Saturday.) Horatio Stone, of Washington, has notified the committee that his model is not yet completed, and one expected from W. H. Philip, of Brooklyn, has also not yet been received. All of these models are in miniature, except that by Vinnie Ream, which is of heroic size. This artist is at work at the Capitol on it, repairing the damage it received on Saturday last by the carelessness of the persons engaged in its removal. The committees of the House and Senate will hold a joint session to-morrow, for the purpose of hearing representatives of the competing artists, and a decision is expected this week.

THE SANTILLAN CLAIM.

The House Judiciary Committee have voted four to four on a bill authorizing a rehearing, by the courts, of the famous Santillan claim, a Mexican land grant, covering the site of property in San Francisco now worth millions of dollars. The Supreme Court years ago rejected the claim as fraudulent. The rehearing is asked by the California Land Association, of Philadelphia, which bought the Santillan claim several years ago. They assert that they have discovered in California an old Mexican record book, containing evidence of the validity of the grant. Their case is supported by various affidavits, but by none from one James Paul, in whose possession the record book is alleged to have been found. The papers in the case were presented to Congress about the 1st of May last, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. On or about the 15th of May they were reported back, the committee discharged, and the matter referred to the Judiciary Committee. So quietly was the case pushed that the California members of the House say they had no knowledge of the proceedings until subsequent to the tie vote in the committee.

THE NEW LOAN.

London dispatches received here to-day report active dealings in the scrip of the new funded loan at one-half per cent. premium, in advance of opening the books for subscription, which in Europe and America will remain open only from Tuesday, the 4th inst., to Friday, the 7th inst., inclusive.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters—Theodore McPherson, at Evansville, Ind.; Pamelia C. Stephens, Springfield, Mo.; James E. Campbell, Fulton, Mo.

Wiley Chapman, Collector of Customs for Alaska; Benjamin F. Flanders, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-Orleans.

The Senate rejected the nomination of Wm. A. Britton to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas.

THE WALKILL NATIONAL BANK.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. in favor of creditors of the Walkill National Bank of Middletown, N. Y.

NEW BANKS.

The Lumberman's National Bank of Muskegon, Mich., (capital $100,000,) and the Monticello National Bank, of Monticello, Iowa, (capital $50,000,) have been authorized by the Controller to commence business.

MR. WILSON AND THE FATHER MATHEW SOCIETIES.

A delegation of the Father Mathew Societies, of New-York, called to-day on Senator Wilson to request him to deliver a lecture in New-York in aid of the Father Mathew movement. Hon. William R. Roberts introduced them to the Vice-President elect, who received them most cordially, and promised to deliver the lecture early in March.

DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE TREASURY.

The payments made from the Treasury, by warrants, during the month of January, 1873, were as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous	$7,466,474 72
War	5,542,167 89
Navy	1,835,340 29
Interior, Indians, and pensions	1,062,277 98
Total	$15,946,260 88
To which should be added the interest paid on Pacific Railway bonds in excess of the amount repaid by the several companies	$1,826,274 00
Grand total	$17,772,534 88

The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt.

SERGEANTS.

The following General Order was issued today from the War Department: "Until further orders there will be but five sergeants allowed for companies of infantry and batteries of artillery not mounted, viz., one first sergeant and four duty sergeants. The reduction under this order will be made gradually by not filling vacancies which may occur in the grade by expiration of enlistment or other casualty."

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

More Consolidation—Railroad Taxation—The Stanhope Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—In the Senate this evening, bills were introduced to enable the New-Jersey Southern Railroad to consolidate its capital stock with any company in New-Jersey, Delaware, or Maryland, and to require all railroad companies to pay the same city and county taxes as are paid on other property. The latter bill was subsequently withdrawn for introduction in the House. Another bill, to equalize taxes in the several counties, provides for the appointment of three commissioners, who shall annually fix the value of all property taxable for State or school purposes. They are to visit each county once in two years, and may increase or diminish the aggregate valuation of any county, but shall not reduce any below the aggregate of 1872. The commissioners shall have power to assess railroad property which exceeds the value of the capital stock one-half of one per cent., and all personal property of railroads in towns and cities shall be taxed as if in private hands.

The House indefinitely postponed the bill to create the County of Centre.

The House Stanhope Investigating Committee had its first meeting to-night.

The Wharton Trial—Disagreement of the Jury.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 3.—A few minutes before noon to-day the jury in the Wharton case, who have been out since 1 o'clock Friday last, being unable to agree, notified Chief Judge Miller of their desire to communicate with the Court. Judges Miller and Hammond soon appeared in the court, and the Sheriff was instructed to notify counsel. At 12¼ o'clock Mrs. Wharton, leaning on the arm of Judge Welch, entered the court-room, accompanied by Miss Nellie Wharton, Mrs. and Miss Rosa Neilson, and Miss Nellie Mayer, and took seats outside of the bar. The room was crowded with spectators.

The jury then came in, when Judge Miller said: "Gentlemen of the jury, the Court has received a general communication from the jury, stating that they were unable to agree. Is such the fact?"

The foreman answered "Yes," which was confirmed by all the jurors. The jury was then discharged. They stood eight for a verdict of "guilty" and four for "not guilty."

There was no demonstration whatever. Mr. Revell, the State's Attorney, then moved that the prisoner renew her recognizance to answer the charge of attempt to poison Mr. Van Ness, at the April term of the court.

The counsel for the defense said they were ready, and Mrs. Wharton renewed her personal recognizance in $5,000, with two sureties—Miss Nellie Wharton and J. Crawford Neilson—who justified in $2,500 each. The prisoner then left the court.

Rough Weather at Sea.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—The Cunard steam-ship Olympus, at this port from Liverpool, encountered terrific gales on the passage. The heavy seas repeatedly broke on board, staving in her bulwarks and doing other damage. She lost four boats overboard. Mr. Hill, the chief officer, was thrown by a sea from the saloon deck to the main deck, breaking his leg in two places. The passage was one of the hardest of the season.

PROVINCETOWN, Feb. 3.—The fishing schooners Actress, of Boston, Mary T. Young, of Gloucester, and the English schooner Arizona, of St. John, N. B., from New-Haven, are ashore three miles below Race Point Light. The crews are safe. The Actress is reported badly strained, some of her planks having started, and she is full of water. The Arizona is high up on the beach, but has not yet sustained any damage.

HALIFAX, Feb. 3.—The steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool, for New-York, put into this port yesterday afternoon, and sailed again for her destination at 10 o'clock this morning. The Cuba experienced very heavy weather, and two of her boats were injured. Her deck-house and bulwarks were also slightly damaged. All on board are well.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Four Boilers Exploded in the American Iron-Works at Pittsburg—Seven Killed and Thirty Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 3.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, a terrible boiler explosion occurred at the American Iron-works, Jones & Laughlin proprietors, in this city. These works are the largest of the kind in America, occupying about fifteen acres of ground and giving employment to about 3,000 persons. The works were built in 1850, and have a fame that extends beyond our own country, as the proprietors and inventors of the celebrated cold-rolled iron shafting. There were comparatively few houses in the immediate vicinity of the works when started, but now they have increased until the inhabitants number, perhaps, some 15,000, who are nearly all dependent on this great establishment for their living and support. The explosion which occurred this morning was that of four boilers which were located in a central part of the numerous work-shops. These works are run night and day, and have two turns of about 1,500 men each. Everything was going on with the usual exactness and military precision up to the time of the catastrophe. Then the shrieks and agonizing cries of the poor unfortunates baffled description. The report of the exploded boilers had scarcely subsided, when the gates and entrance to the works were besieged by thousands who clamored to gain admittance. Wives were frantically searching for their husbands, mothers for their children, and sisters for their brothers, who were lying within the ruins. The wreck was complete, the flying iron, stone, and brick carrying everything before it. So destructive was the force spent that the remains of the boiler can only be found in minute particles. The pipes and other connections were hurled to such a distance that at the present writing they have not been found. The loss of life, as far as can be ascertained, is seven killed and about thirty wounded. The names of those who were killed are Anton Bacus, Charles Fay, Thos. McCarthy, Mike Reynolds, Barney McCauley, Mike Shehan, and Patrick Rowley. The portion of the works which was demolished was the spike and nail factories, and what is known as the sheet-mill. The cause which led to the explosion at present remains a mystery. Mr. Jones says the iron was of the best quality, and that the boiler was manufactured by one of the best boiler-makers in the city. He attaches no blame whatever to the engineer and his assistants, as they are eminent in their profession, and sober and careful men. The loss at present is estimated at about $75,000, but it is believed the proprietors will not recover any insurance, as the buildings were insured against fire and not against accident. To-morrow workmen will commence to remove the débris, and rebuilding will begin at once. The fate of the eleven men who were engaged in excavating a tunnel underneath where the wreck now lies, has not been ascertained, and it may be possible that they have met with a horrible death. The families of the mill hands, who occupied the tenement-houses adjoining this vast hive of industry, narrowly escaped with their lives, and notwithstanding some women and children were lacerated by the flying missiles, none are known to be fatally injured. The Coroner's jury viewed the bodies of the killed, and adjourned until to-morrow morning, when they will hear the evidence and render their verdict.

Among the incidents of the disaster, it is mentioned that a horse that belonged to the company, and which was standing about a hundred yards from the scene of the explosion, was struck by a brick and dropped dead in the tracks, being killed instantly. Mrs. Clark, wife of one of the employes, hearing the noise of the explosion, fell upon her knees and commenced to pray; while in the attitude of supplication a piece of the boiler weighing 700 pounds struck the house, and went crushing through the room on a line of where her head would have been had she remained standing. Another mass of the boiler iron, weighing nearly eighty pounds, went lumbering through the air for a distance of 200 yards, and descending upon the door of a bakery on Carson-street, crashed through it as it might through a house of straw, and fell upon the middle of the floor. Fortunately, however, though much destruction of property was occasioned, no loss of life ensued. A blacksmith, named Jacob Broonsinger, who was working in a shop in the vicinity of the explosion, had been standing at a certain place fixing a horseshoe. He stepped over where the horse was, and had just begun to put the shoe on when an immense piece of iron, weighing fully 200 pounds, came crashing through the roof, and fell on the spot where he had been standing a moment before.

Another Account.

The accident at the American Iron-works, this morning, surpassed in fatality anything that has occurred in this city for some time. At 10 o'clock, a battery of four boilers, situated at the upper, or south side, of what is known as the new mill of the American Iron-works, exploded with a terrific report. The explosion resulted in the death of several men, and great destruction of property. The boilers, which had been in the place where they exploded for about a year, although they had been some five years in use, were located about midway between the ends of the new mill, and were placed between the spike and nail factories, about 300 feet from the river. They faced south, and this seemed to be the direction in which the force of the explosion principally expended itself, although the batteries were completely annihilated, and the destruction was complete at the rear and on all the sides, as well as in front. The ends of the spike and nail factories were blown down to the extent of about twenty-five feet, and the wall and roof of the new mill were blown away. Portions of the boilers, bricks, and timbers from the ruined buildings were thrown in all directions and to great distances. Some of the fragments were thrown a distance of three or four blocks. The cause of the explosion is still enveloped in mystery. The engineer had examined the boiler gauges only a few moments before the explosion, and found the state of the water satisfactory. The most intense excitement prevailed after the explosion. Great crowds immediately gathered at the scene of destruction, and set to work to remove the débris and recover the bodies of the killed. Seven dead bodies have been extracted from the ruins, all of which are more or less mutilated, and some to a frightful extent. The bodies were also blackened to a degree, as though burned. Two of the killed were found many feet away from the scene of the accident, in an adjoining mill. They had been employed there, and were struck by the flying missiles. One man was bringing a load of coal to the furnace of the battery, on an elevated railway which led over the boilers. When the explosion occurred he was just over the battery, and was blown upward for a considerable distance. The lower jaw of one workman was found lying at some distance from the body. Five bodies were partially buried under the ruins and were removed with hard labor. The killed were borne away on stretchers as fast as their bodies were recovered, and the scenes which followed recognition by friends were painful in the extreme.

The following is a complete list of the killed: Charles Office, Patrick Howley, Barney McAuley, Thomas McCarthy, Mike Reynolds, Anton Beckers, John Sheehan.

The following is a partial list of the wounded: Adam Jound, struck by a piece of the boiler, and had both legs and an arm broken; Charles and James G. Ward, struck by splinters, and were severely injured about the head; John Corb, hurt about the head; —— Dalzell, wounded in the head and leg, slightly; Jacob Kenker, slight injury about the legs; Timothy Mahony, legs crushed; Jacob Brobeck, spine injured, and burned about the back; Robert Nelson, hands, face, and body burned seriously; Thomas Boyle, injured in head and breast; Robert Blatchford, injured internally; Nicholas Long, leg crushed and eye injured; Mrs. Keyser, arm broken by a fragment of iron; Henry Grant, a boy, ear split, and seriously injured.

The nail-feeders were out on strike at the time of the explosion. Had they been at work, the loss of life would necessarily have been very great. The iron-works are the most extensive of the kind in this country, covering seven acres in area, and employing 3,300 workmen.

Fatal Explosion at Conshohocken, Penn.—Eight Persons Killed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Feb. 3.—The town of Conshohocken, situated three miles below this place, and about thirteen miles from Philadelphia, was the scene of a terrific explosion this afternoon at 4½. At that village, like many others along the Schuylkill River, is located a number of manufacturing establishments which give employment to nearly the entire population. In the mills many women and children are engaged, and in the numerous foundries, &c., the male portion of the inhabitants eke out a livelihood. It was at one of these works, the extensive foundry and rolling-mills of Jno. Wood & Brothers, that the disaster which created such dreadful havoc and terrible slaughter occurred to-day. Only a few minutes before the time of the explosion, the workmen had examined the boiler, and found the valves perfectly loose, there being but three gauges of water at the time. Considering the condition of the boiler, which was regarded by everybody about the establishment as perfectly trustworthy, and the fact that it had a low-water indicator, the affair is a matter of mystery. The day workmen had just left, and the night men were just going to work. A distance of 200 feet from the above foundry is located the Albion Print-works, where three boys were standing. A piece of the exploding boiler was forced to this place, and all three of the boys were killed, and a large part of the place demolished. The killed are H. Hummel, Jr., W. Hanna, Jas. Carroll, and the three juveniles just mentioned, whose names could not be ascertained. These works have been in operation for nearly a quarter of a century, and the utmost confidence placed in the safety of the boilers. A number of persons were more or less seriously injured, among whom were Wm. Kelly and Wm. Barrett, who have since died.

Eight Persons Injured by an Explosion in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The steam-boiler in Geddes' rolling-mill exploded at noon to-day, severely injuring one workman and slightly injuring seven others. The boiler was new, and the cause of the accident is unknown. The building and machinery were damaged to the extent of $5,000.

THE ALLEY MURDER TRIAL.

Opening of the Case for the Prosecution—Brief Outline of the Crime.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The trial of Leavitt Alley has been the sensation of the day in this city, and the excitement caused by the mysterious murder of Abijah Ellis has been again renewed. The evening papers found a ready sale, and the proceedings of the day formed the principal topic of discussion, although there was nothing new offered in the proceedings. The court-room was crowded all day, and one had to contend against at least half a dozen Sheriffs to get inside the doors. The prisoner appeared, outwardly, to be in a quiet mood, but his labored breathing, furtive searching glance from Judge to jury, and now and then small drops of perspiration on his forehead, indicated that he fully understood the terrible situation in which he was placed. The District-Attorney's plea was able and impartial, and was well received by the jury, which seems to be a much better body of men than is usually seen in a jury-box. The testimony was unimportant, relating only to the finding of the body of the murdered man.

When the Court came in at 2 o'clock, District-Attorney May opened the case for the Government, and stated very clearly and concisely what the Government proposed to prove. The only witnesses called this afternoon were the laborers at the gas-works who found the body, the policemen who took charge of it, and Schouler and his son, the billiard-table manufacturers from whose shop the shavings came.

It will be remembered, no doubt, that the mutilated remains were found in two barrels floating in the harbor, and that the murderer was traced by a piece of wrapping paper and some wood shavings taken from Mr. Schouler's factory by Alley, his teamster. Subsequent investigation led to the discovery that Alley owed Ellis some money, and had an altercation with him in his stable.

The Ice Jam at Port Deposit—The Place Still in Danger.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 3.—About 10 o'clock this morning a snow-storm set in from the eastward, which soon changed to a heavy rain, and all the afternoon it has been raining steadily, with the thermometer at 36° to 40°. The wind has settled down in the east, and the prospects for a three or four days' uninterrupted pour are improving. Last week's intense cold has closed the river entirely from shore to shore, the only open channel being a few hundred yards below Lapidum, a village on the western bank, exactly opposite this town. There the water has cut through the embankment of the tide-water canal, and, after flowing 400 yards in the bed of the canal, runs through a second cut back into the river, and disappears under the ice. A party of men crossed over from the other side today, who say that the ice-ridges in the middle of the river are immense. The great masses are heaved up in the wildest confusion, and make the crossing one of extreme peril, as well as of vast labor. The impression is general here that this rain will bring down water and ice enough to start the jam at McCaul's Ferry, in which case the trouble will begin here immediately.

Sinking of a Steamer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 3.—The steamer A. T. Serrill, which plies from this city to Wickford in connection with the Shore Line Railroad to New-York, sunk at her dock this afternoon. The damage to the machinery will be the only loss. No one was on board.

Daring Attack on a Mail-Coach.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 3.—The stage running from Mitchellsburg to Harrodsburg, Ky., was attacked on Thursday night, about eight miles from Harrodsburg, by four men, one of whom ordered the driver to stop and deliver the mail; at the same time he endeavored to climb on the stage. An inside passenger shot the robber through the head, killing him instantly. The other robbers fled, but were pursued by the passengers, who captured two of them, took them to Harrodsburg, and lodged them in jail. Considerable excitement exists in the vicinity over the daring attempt.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

More Testimony for the Election Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—John P. Montamot, lately a Justice of the Peace in this city, testified today in the case of W. J. Cahoon, Supervisor of Election of Madison Parish, whom Warmoth sent there to conduct the election, that Jack Wharton, one of the Warmoth Returning Board, a few days after the election came to his office, and requested him to go to a room on Bourbon-street; that he went there with Wharton, and found Cahoon in a room with several persons, who were engaged in filling up blank tally-sheets; that he, Montamot, was requested to swear Cahoon to the tally-lists, which he did, after asking why they were not filled up in the parish. Cahoon replied that Madison was too big a Republican parish, and that the negroes would not let them do it there, whereupon he concluded he would come down to the city, where he could have it his own way, and make the returns to suit them. Montamot swears that when he swore Cahoon to the tally-sheet, part of them were in blank and part filled up.

The Senate Committee can examine the Madison parish returns to test Montamot's statement. His affidavit has been sent to Washington.

UTAH.

Mining Interests—The Horse Disease—Snow—200 Mormon Pioneers Gone to Arizona.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 3.—New-York agents, in behalf of English companies, have completed a transaction of Utah mining property, within the past few days, for over $500,000. Three-fourths of the amount is to be expended in the erection of crushing-mills and furnaces.

The principal stage lines resume their trips to-morrow. The horses are recovering from the horse disease.

The snow blockade in the mining cañons of the Wahsatch Valley is very serious. In some instances much distress is anticipated from want of food.

The celebration of the opening of the Utah Northern Railroad to Logan to-day was interrupted by snow. The guests were unable to proceed over the line.

Great public interest is manifested in the new Mormon settlement in Arizona, near the Thirty-fifth Parallel Railroad. About 200 Saints have been ordered there as pioneers. It is thought that this movement will expedite the settlement of the Indian question in Arizona, and contribute much to the progress of railroads.

Threatened Destruction of the Schuylkill Water-Works by Ice.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—There is considerable fear in this city of damage to the Schuylkill Water-works from an ice gorge, now solidly packed just above the water-works dam in the Schuylkill River, in the western section of the city. The gorge has been stationary for ten days past, and there have been a number of propositions to remove it by blowing up the ice by means of dualine, glycerine, or powder. Some gentlemen who are interested in property along the river, waited on Mr. Frederick Graff, Chief Engineer, and asked him to devise some measure to force the ice over the dam before it had collected in large masses, as the Philadelphia Water-works receives the water from the Schuylkill. Mr. Graff did not feel at liberty to do anything without consulting the company, fearful of involving the city in a prospective lawsuit for damages. The Schuylkill Navigation Company declined to allow the ice to be blown up, and the matter rests here.

The gorge extends from a point opposite the boat-houses of the Schuylkill Navy to Manyunk, a distance of nearly five miles. Manufacturers at Manyunk—mostly paper and woolen mills—are fearful the ice will force the water back upon their property, stop their works, and entail an incalculable amount of damage, and there is a danger of greater magnitude threatening the water-works. Should the present rain storm continue and the weather suddenly moderate it is generally believed the crash of ice will carry the dam away, although it is an exceptionally strong one, and has withstood the elements a long time. If this dam is carried away there will be a water famine here, and the probability of such a thing is causing a wide-spread feeling of alarm in the city.

A gradual thaw seems to be our only redemption.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

John Goeken, of New-Orleans, committed suicide to-day by shooting.

Mr. Benjamin R. Gilbert, for many years a leading State-street banker, died in Boston yesterday.

The National Turf Congress meets at Philadelphia on the 5th inst., and not on the 7th inst., as heretofore reported.

The dwelling and its contents of H. T. Hall, at Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., were burned yesterday morning. The loss is $2,000.

The ship Humber, 1,400 tons, laden with lumber, from St. Johns, N. B., for Liverpool, is ashore at Bishop's Ledge, Grand Manan.

Charles F. Noyes, formerly of Galveston, who was garroted and robbed in New-Orleans Jan. 24, died yesterday morning of the injuries received.

Col. James Collier, formerly a prominent lawyer and politician of Ohio, and the first collector of California, died at Steubenville, Ohio, on Sunday, of pneumonia, aged eighty-four.

William L. Lowry, of South Carolina, convicted of Kuklux outrages, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary, has been pardoned.

The sum of $42 82 conscience money was received at the United States Treasury in Washington yesterday, from New-York, sent by S. Smith, who never knowingly wronged the Customs.

James Cullen was arraigned in the Supreme Judicial Court, in Boston, yesterday, charged with the murder of his wife. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for trial.

The jury impaneled to try Alley for the murder of Ellis, in Boston, yesterday, visited the prisoner's stable, in Hanneman-street, Highlands, where the murder was committed, after which the trial proceeded.

E. N. Marks and John O'Brien were found guilty of maintaining a gambling saloon in Philadelphia yesterday. Wm. Kase and Wm. Lines were put upon trial for a similar offense. They had jumped their bail, and were brought back from New-York yesterday morning.

A telegram from Washington to a New-York paper, on Saturday, that Hon. Burt Van Horn had arrived there, to lobby in favor of the pending ship-canal measure, is incorrect. Mr. Van Horn is in Lockport, and has not been in Washington this Winter.

The trial of Franklin B. Evans, at Exeter, N. H., for the murder of Georgiana Lowering, fourteen years of age, of whom he was the great uncle by marriage, at Northwood, commenced yesterday before Judges Doe and Ladd. The prisoner is sixty-seven years old and appears quite feeble.

Trial of British Seamen for Desertion.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—In the United States Court to-day the case of the three seamen of the British bark River Ganges, charged with desertion, on a writ of habeas corpus in the Quarter Sessions Court and liberated therefrom was heard on a motion for a discharge from their present custody, on the ground that the arrest was a breach of the privileges of exemption from process in returning from a hearing in the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The judge in giving a decision said that the case at present is that of arrest on the charge of criminal tort. Therefore an arrest in the precinct of the Court of Quarter Sessions would not have been contempt of that tribunal, and would have been allowable by that Court if the nature of the case had been fully explained.

I cannot consider the arrest as an abuse of process in this court, but I direct the Marshal of this court, as it officer, to interpose no objection to the jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions if that court should award a writ of habeas corpus.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Operations of the Carlist Bands in the North of Spain—The Spanish Troops in Danger.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Special dispatches from the south of France to the *Moniteur*, say remnants of Carlist bands are crossing the frontier, and seeking refuge on French soil.

The *Univers* has reports from Carlist sources representing that several bodies of insurgents in Spain effected a junction on the 31st ult., under the command of Olio Lissarage. They occupy excellent positions, and are preparing to attack Gen. Moriones, whose line of retreat is cut off and reinforcements intercepted.

M. Thiers and the Committee of Thirty.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—President Thiers attended the sitting of the Committee of Thirty to-day, and at considerable length presented his views on the constitutional project which the committee submitted to him. He said the scheme contained ill-disguised attacks on himself; but he would accept it if certain amendments, which he declared indispensable, were adopted. After a searching criticism of the project in detail, he urged the necessity of being free to address the Assembly on questions of general policy, and concluded as follows:

"You humiliate me. I accept humiliation. But I will not become a political mannikin. I am only a little *bourgeois*, but the power your conditions leave me would be contemptible."

M. Thiers will again appear before the committee on Wednesday.

The New United States Loan in England.

LONDON, Feb. 4—5 A. M.—The new United States funded loan, which is to be placed on the market to-day, promises to be a great success. Large transactions have already taken place, in anticipation of the opening of the books. The morning papers quote the scrip at five-eighths premium.

The *Daily News* says the introduction of the new American loan is an event of great interest, and marks the steady progress of the United States in European credit. The Americans are now reaping the reward of their financial temerity.

LONDON, Feb. 4—5 A. M.—The *Standard* says the eminent position of the introducers of the loan will doubtless insure large subscriptions.

Return of the Spanish Steamer Murillo to Lisbon.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Lisbon this afternoon says:

"The Spanish steam-ship Murillo, which sunk the emigrant-ship Northfleet in the English Channel, has just been signaled off this port. It is supposed that she was ordered to leave Cadiz."

Sentiment in Diplomatic Circles in Russia on the Khivan Question.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The *Post* of this City intimates that in diplomatic circles at St. Petersburg, the assurance given the British Government by Count Schouvaloff are not sustained. The feeling is that the conditions to be imposed on Khiva will depend on the measure of her resistance and Russia's sacrifices.

Christening of the Infant Prince of Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—The infant Prince was, yesterday, christened Louis Amadeo Fernando. The members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps were present at the ceremony.

Earthquake in the Island of Samos—Wrecks on the British Coast.

ATHENS, Feb. 3.—A terrible earthquake has occurred in the Island of Samos, causing great destruction of property and loss of life.

LONDON, Feb. 4—5 A. M.—Numerous wrecks are reported on the English, Scotch, and Irish coasts, but no American vessels are yet mentioned.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Duty on Old Tom Gin—The Quebec Court-House Burned.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—It is announced in the *Official Gazette* that in levying the custom duty on importations of "Old Tom" gin, that article shall hereafter be estimated as a spirit twenty-three per cent. under proof. This regulation is adopted in consequence of "Old Tom" being a sweetened spirit, which cannot be accurately tested for strength by the Sykes hydrometer in the manner prescribed by law, and, therefore, an average strength must be adopted.

QUEBEC, Feb. 3.—The Court-house was completely destroyed by fire yesterday, entailing a loss of all the records of the Province since its foundation, together with title-deeds and other important legal documents. The fire at one time threatened the Anglican Cathedral, but was fortunately confined to the Court-house.

Casualties to the British Troop-Ship Himalaya.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 3.—The troop-ship Himalaya had numerous casualties on her way out. She lost sails, chains, and several boats, leaving only four small boats on board. An artillery sergeant had both legs broken, and several of the guard were severely injured. A youth named John Norris was killed, and three children dangerously injured by the falling of a hawser. On the 19th ult. the life-boat was washed away, and the ship bore up for St. Johns, N. F., for repairs and coal. The officers and part of the troops were landed on Saturday, and the remainder this afternoon.

A Tragedy and Its Results in the Courts.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes, under date of Jan. 16, as follows:

"We have now the particulars of the painful tragedy enacted at Vaux, in the Ardennes, during the war. I mentioned about a week ago the broad details—how a Prussian soldier had been killed, and, in revenge, forty villagers had been shut up in the church and ordered to select three of their number for execution. The victims were selected by vote instead of by lot, and the widow of one of them claimed compensation from the survivors. The story told before the Court may be thus briefly related: In October, 1870, Vaux was occupied by the enemy, and the next day the francs-tireurs fired into the place and killed a sergeant. The Prussians then locked up forty villagers in the church, and sent for the maire to name the three worst men among the prisoners; this he refused to do. The curé was then asked for three names, but like the maire he declined to consent, and like the maire also protested that the villagers were innocent. He went further. He offered to lay down his own life. The Prussians would listen to no applications, and on the 28th of October the officer in command entered the church, where the villagers were worn out with fatigue and anxiety consequent on seventy hours' confinement, and told them to choose three victims, who were to be ready in twenty minutes, or the whole forty would be shot. The villagers first selected two mobiles who had been wounded, but they were objected to as not belonging to Vaux. Eugène Petit then proposed voting, and persuaded his fellow-sufferers to adopt this plan and called out the names. The voting was done by holding up the hand, and naturally every one but the person designed voted for the three first persons named. A heartrending scene followed when the Prussians came for the victims. One young man had been selected because he was a mobile, and would probably be killed a few days later. The Germans wished the prisoners to decide by lot, and offered slips of paper and a helmet for the operation, but Petit, who played the chief rôle in this gloomy transaction, said the selection had been made. In the end the Prussians marched the unfortunate three away; they were confessed by the curé and shot. The persons prosecuted by the widow were sentenced to pay her a pension of 700 francs a year between them, each contributing according to the measure of his culpability."

The Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad.

SELMA, Ala., Feb. 3.—The appointment of a receiver for the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad will not interfere with the movement of freight or passenger trains. Mr. William L. Lanier, the receiver, and Mr. John Tucker, the President of the road, are harmoniously cooperating for the benefit of the traveling public, the mercantile interest, and the general advantage of all concerned.

LOUISIANA.

Continuation of the Investigation Before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning at 11½ o'clock, after the adjournment of the Military Committee, whose room they occupy, and continued the Louisiana investigation.

Mr. Morton said the papers upon which the Lynch Board made its returns had not yet arrived, and it had been charged that it was not the intention of the parties having them in charge to send them.

PAPERS OF THE LYNCH BOARD.

Mr. Lynch, questioned by Mr. Trumbull, said he was summoned to appear and bring all the papers with him. He informed Mr. Woolfley, United States Supervisor of the State, to whom they were returned, and who said he would send them.

Mr. Bovee, similarly questioned, said that a few of the papers were not returned to Mr. Woolfley, but he did not bring them, because he thought them immaterial; thought they were left in the committee-room in which the board sat.

By Mr. Trumbull—The papers were returned to Woolfley, because the board thought that it was through his courtesy that the board received them.

By Mr. Hill—The papers not returned were letters, statements, &c.

By Mr. Trumbull—Some of them might have been read before the board.

Mr. Trumbull said the contents of the papers in question had been stated before the committee. It was stated outside that these statements were not true, and he thought it important that they should be presented.

Mr. Morton said he felt that the process of the Senate had not been complied with, and remarked that the suppression of papers was calculated to have as injurious an effect as the papers themselves possibly could have.

Mr. Pinchback said he had telegraphed to Messrs. Packard and Casey that it was absolutely necessary that all the papers used by the Lynch Board should be sent, and asked these gentlemen to come with them.

Mr. Trumbull asked how Messrs. Casey and Packard could bring the papers.

Mr. Pinchback said they knew the officers who had the papers were friends of the party, and he supposed they could get them.

Mr. Pinchback submitted the following dispatch:

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1873.

Packard and Beckwith left last night with documents. I am detained by my wife's sickness. Will positively leave Monday. JAMES F. CASEY.

The committee directed that Woolfley be summoned to bring all the papers that had been before the Lynch Board, and have since been in his possession.

Mr. Morton said Mr. Bovee would be required to produce all such papers in his possession as soon as possible.

TESTIMONY OF THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE TROOPS.

Capt. R. H. Jackson, who was in command of the United States troops at Mechanics' Institute, was sworn and examined by Mr. Trumbull: Went to New-Orleans on the 6th of December with two batteries, numbering eighty-six men, of the First Artillery; took possession of Mechanics' Institute at about 3 A. M. on the 6th, under verbal orders from the Adjutant-General, to take and hold possession thereof under orders of the United States Marshal of the district. On the 7th he received a written order from Deputy United States Marshal Decoine, directing him to send a corporal and four privates to the quarters occupied by the Returning Board that night to protect the board. Complied with the terms of the order. The next day received instructions from his superior officer not to make detachments from his command without orders from head-quarters.

By Mr. Morton—Never prevented any person from entering.

By Mr. Trumbull—Stationed soldiers on either side of the door. One of the Marshals sat by the door all the time. The guard had orders to exclude whoever the Marshal ordered them to exclude. Don't think any one was excluded, because no such report was made to him. The Marshal stopped people and refused to let them pass, had positive orders from Gen. Beckwith not to prevent any one from entering. The Marshals might have prevented persons from entering without his knowing it.

By Mr. Morton—Streams of people passed in and out after the Legislature met.

By Mr. Logan—Understood from the verbal orders of the Marshal that he was simply to hold the building; would not have interfered if a riot had occurred in the street.

By Mr. Morton—Received no orders from the Marshal after he took possession; would have prevented any one from entering the building had the Marshal so ordered.

By Gen. McMillan—Stationed guards at the door by direction of the Marshal.

A MODEL WITNESS.

Capt. Jaques was sworn, and examined by Gov. Warmoth: Was United States Deputy Marshal, and was at the State-house two or three days before the meeting of the Legislature; the guard at the door stopped him until the Marshal in charge said he could go in; saw several persons stopped by the Marshal; understood that only Fusionists were excluded. Was United States Supervisor in Plaquemine Parish, appointed by Judge Durell as a Republican; was present during most of the time when the registration was made.

Mr. Ray objected to the testimony, on the ground that it was going into local questions.

Mr. Morton allowed the testimony to go on and develop itself.

Witness issued about 500 duplicate registration papers after the registration closed; on the day of the election issued about 150 more. Went to New-Orleans after the election and then returned to take affidavits. Read the affidavit. Signed the names of 300 persons to the affidavits.

By Mr. Carpenter—Did not sign them in the presence of the parties. They authorized him to sign.

By Gov. Warmoth—Signed 1,314 affidavits in all; took the names of all but 300 from the poll-list; the Commissioner signed the affidavits in blank.

By Mr. Carpenter—Signed 1,000 names to 1,000 affidavits; many of the men were men of straw; can't tell how many names of existing persons he signed; presumed that he signed 150 names of existing parties without authority; did not know that it was forgery.

By Mr. Morton—Got the affidavits from Gen. Sypher; signed them in New-Orleans; got the 300 names by going from plantation to plantation; some said they could not vote because there was such a crowd at the polls; others that the polls were from ten to thirty-five miles off, and they could not go to them; United States Marshal Prescott said to the men after the reading of the affidavit, "you swear;" on the 10th of December received a letter from Sypher telling him to "fetch down all the affidavits you have got; the General is 400 short." Gave the affidavits to Mr. Bovee, who said, "Jaques, you're a h—l of a fellow." Witness answered that he could get more by 10 o'clock in the morning; told the General and Capt. Sypher about the way the affidavits were got, and they approved it. Gen. Sypher asked how many names were on the book; I (witness) answered 4,000; told him to get 3,500 affidavits; the day before Sypher went to Washington he told witness to get at least 1,200 affidavits, and as many more as he could. When Sypher returned he said he had done well; in 1868 and 1870 at the polls names were put on the registration lists for the purpose of electing Sypher; the parish was Democratic; it was common talk in the Custom-house after the recent election that it did not make any difference how the election went, enough affidavits could be got to elect the ticket.

By Mr. Carpenter—The affidavits were printed ten or fifteen days before the election. Exhibited a copy of affidavits signed by Prescott, in blanks.

By Mr. Trumbull—Had about 2,000 such affidavits; they were signed at witness' house in New-Orleans.

By Mr. Morton—Had no official station at that time. Received no compensation for his work. Had been in the Custom-house, and Sypher and Casey promised to reinstate him; got $150 to pay for the boat he used, from Sypher; it was the same boat used by the Republican Committee for party purposes.

By Gov. Warmoth—Sypher has always been elected in Plaquemine, and was never elected in any other way.

By Mr. Logan—Witness has not been reinstated in the Custom-house. Has not received any promise of reward or compensation for disclosing these facts. Thinks he would have disclosed them any way. Had determined to leave the whole crew, who were nothing but a set of cussed thieves. It has been the custom in Louisiana to stuff the ballot-boxes and make false registrations. Learned something of the business in Champaign County, Illinois. [Great laughter at Mr. Logan's expense.]

By Mr. Morton—Had no falling out with Mr. Casey. Calculated to settle on a farm after the 1st of February.

By Gov. Warmoth—Has seen the time when only one or two officers were on duty at the Custom-house, but don't know whether they were off on political business or not.

By Mr. Morton—Sypher's private secretary is the only one he can remember who said the party could win by affidavits, if in no other way, before the election. There was much complaint of the unfairness of the State election. Officers knew the signing of affidavits was a fraud, and that it would be treated as forgery if complaint was made; but that is not considered forgery in Louisiana. It is a common thing there. Don't think that those who commit fraud and forgery for politics would commit perjury for the same purpose.

By Mr. Sypher—The registration of Plaquemine is about 4,000; 1,600 were cast. There are twelve wards in the parish and six polling places. In one of the most thickly settled portions of the parish there was no poll within thirty-five miles. The population is mostly colored.

Q.—Who sent you there? A.—Yourself.

Q.—Did I pay you anything? A.—You gave me $40 to pay for the boat.

Q.—Did you have instructions from any Republican to take the names of persons not in existence? A.—I did from you. The instructions were to get all the affidavits I could.

Q.—Could any affidavits be made by persons not on the registration lists? A.—They could as well as we could open the ballot-box, and put in votes in your presence.

Q.—Under whose administration was that? A.—Under Gov. Warmoth's.

Mr. Sypher—Ah! under Gov. Warmoth.

Gov. Warmoth—Was I present? A.—No, Sir.

Gov. Warmoth—What was said about it? A.—Mr. Sypher told me not to let you know anything about it. [Laughter.]

By Mr. Sypher—About 301 legal voters were prevented from voting.

By Mr. Carpenter—Sypher told witness, both in 1868 and 1870, to put all the names he could on the books, so that the number of votes cast should not exceed the registration. Was then a sworn supervisor. Never thought whether putting false names on the list was my duty or not, because all the supervisors were doing the same. Sam Delevan told him that he stuffed the boxes and made false registrations in 1868. Delevan was United States Supervisor in New-Orleans during the last election. Told him about two weeks ago he could make some revelations concerning the Seventh and Eighth Wards that would upset the whole Kellogg party. Was very mad at the time, because the promises made had not been fulfilled. Said he had a notion to blow. Harmer, the State Register in the Ninth Ward in 1868 and 1870, told him similar facts concerning those elections.

By Mr. Morton—These officers were appointed by Mr. Warmoth.

By Mr. Carpenter—Considered the oath of office as supervisor a mere matter of form and of no consequence.

By Mr. Morton—The registrars in 1872 were not generally the same as those in 1868 and 1870.

By Mr. Warmoth—These registrars who acted as described were in the Republican Party in 1872; those mentioned by name were United States Marshals.

By Mr. Carpenter—Made these disclosures because I was disgusted with the whole affair.

By Mr. Morton—Did not make the disclosures because he was not reinstated in the Custom-house; could bring friends to prove that he had determined to quit business on the 1st of February.

By Mr. Carpenter—First made the disclosures to a friend; did not think they would go further; has no expectation of any reward.

By Mr. Warmoth—In 1870 1,400 votes were cast, and 2,600 or 2,700 counted; the boxes were stuffed.

Gov. Warmoth—Who was present? A.—Gen. Sypher; he brought the boxes there himself; there were twelve polling-places in the parish in 1870.

Mr. Logan moved that the testimony concerning Mr. Sypher be excluded, for the reason he was a member of the other House, concerning whom the Committee had no right to inquire.

The witness examined by Mr. Ray, in relation to issuing duplicate certificates of registration, said they were issued only to persons who had a right to vote in 1868 and 1870, the only wrong being they had no right to vote on them in 1872.

By Mr. Pinchback—Don't know that the doors of the Mechanics' Institute were barred by Warmoth; were barred when the troops took possession.

Mr. E. J. Barkdall sworn: Was United States Commissioner of Washington Parish. Reside in New-Orleans, 100 miles from that parish. Conducted the election to the satisfaction of both parties. Think 600 or 700 votes cast were sent up through Sypher and E. L. Herwig. Returned after the election. Went to the Parish of Tangipaho to take testimony; no one seemed willing to complain of the frauds; some colored men complained a little, but made it all satisfactory; on the way back met Waun and told him everything that seemed fair; Waun said it wouldn't do if it would defeat him, and must get testimony of the fraud; gave him about 250 names, but he did not report them; an intelligent man said he didn't see anything very wrong, but there had been considerable intimidation; a white man had shot a colored man; told him to make an affidavit to that effect, which he did. Waun got two Germans to swear to intimidation and fraud. Witness found one German who was not permitted to vote on old registration papers and got the papers changed, and a mistake was made in the Ward and the Commissioners would not let him vote on it. Witness took his affidavit; he made a general statement of intimidation and fraud; did not swear to the report; signed it; did not believe the report true. Nothing but the sympathy he had for the party induced him to make a false report.

By Mr. Warmoth—Thinks the statements he reported were what he learned in conversation.

By Mr. Morton—Don't know how he came to be summoned. Had spoken of the manner in which the election was conducted on the streets. Mr. Sypher promised to get the witness a position in the Custom-house. Mr. Sypher did not fulfill his promise; that is not why he has told how the report was made.

By Mr. Alcorn—Wrote a letter to Mr. Sypher about two weeks ago, saying there was a conspiracy against him; don't remember whether he said he would "blow" if he did not get the promised appointment.

By Mr. Morton—He wrote the letter under excitement, because Mr. Kellogg told him Mr. Sypher had not fulfilled his promise; wrote to remind him of his promise. If he had got the appointment he might have kept his mouth shut, in which case he would not have been summoned before the committee.

By Mr. Warmoth—Saw several parties prevented from entering Mechanics' Institute on the day the Legislature met.

By Mr. Trumbull—Meant to make such a report as would be to the interest of the Republican candidates, without doing anything wrong, but might have been warped. Found some parties, whose names he had given, had voted, but included them in the report.

Mr. Pinchback said that, because of the course the investigation had taken, he should want to summon five or six parties who were appointed Commissioners of Election by Mr. Warmoth, and were removed by him because they would not obey his instructions.

Mr. Warmoth hoped they would be summoned. He has been directed to furnish a statement of what it is expected to prove by these witnesses in the morning, when the committee will decide whether they shall be summoned.

TESTIMONY AS TO A LETTER.

John Sinnot, called by Mr. Warmoth, testified that the letter attributed to Mr. Herron by Mr. Warmoth on Friday, was in Mr. Herron's handwriting.

The investigation was adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The East River Bridge—A New Charter Proposed.

The directors of the East River Bridge held their regular monthly meeting at the company's office, Fulton-street, corner of Front, yesterday. The resignation of Mr. Lloyd Aspinwall from the board was received and accepted. The time of the meeting was occupied in discussing proposed amendments to the charter. Mr. Stranahan suggested that the time had arrived when the two companies should be controlled by the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and that this could only be done by a complete surrender of power on the part of the private stockholders.

The committee to whom was referred at the last meeting the subject of amending the charter, made their report, recommending that the company be authorized to prepare a bill to be submitted to the Legislature which shall contain the following propositions: The Mayor and Controller of the City of New-York and the Mayor and Controller of Brooklyn shall each nominate a member of the board of directors, making four additional directors in all, who shall be ex-officio members of all standing committees; they shall make reports annually to their respective cities; the meetings of the board to be public, and the board of directors to have power to forfeit stock of citizens for non-payment of installments.

An amendment to the report was accepted, striking out the words "ex officio," thus making the directors referred to de facto members of the standing committees. Demas Barnes urged a suggestion that the directors should be prohibited from purchasing material or supplies from any of its members or any of its employes, and that the supplies be advertised for and the contracts awarded to the lowest bidder. In reply to Mr. Barnes' inquiry, the Secretary stated that the total receipts of the company up to the last meeting was $3,531,100.

The subject was referred to the Law Committee, and the report of the committee adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Brooklyn Offal Contract.

The Health Committee of the Common Council, yesterday, submitted to the Council the specifications prepared by the committee for the offal contract. They provide that the contractor shall have at a dock, to be set apart for that purpose, a number of scows aggregating not less than 300 tons capacity; the offal to be removed from the city by steam power over the water and not by land; that the contractor shall have the exclusive right to the carcasses and night soil, and that the contractor shall give bonds signed by two sureties, who shall justify in the sum of $20,000 each.

The work is to be commenced within thirty days after the award of the contract.

The Late Civil Service Examination.

The following are the names of the successful competitors at the recent civil service examination, belonging to Class A, the salaries ranging from $1,300 to $1,500: L. Loeser, C. D. Pratt, L. S. Brooks, W. C. Ellis, James B. Richards, Richard Servier, C. J. Grady, Isaac Ellis, Daniel Nagle, J. J. Rubino, R. H. Kellogg, Geo. A. Reilly, S. B. Cole, C. B. Sheldon, B. J. Drew. The successful candidates for Class B were J. H. Strand and J. J. O'Rourke.

THE MURDERERS.

Proceedings in the Cases of Stokes, Scannel, and King—Charge to the Grand Jury.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the February term, was opened yesterday, Judge John R. Brady on the bench.

The following-named gentlemen were called, and sworn in as members of the Grand Jury: Hugh Auchincloss, foreman; John Campbell, Edward A. Baldwin, Meyer Meyers, Bernard Smythe, R. C. Livingston, Justice S. Buckley, John F. Zebley, William L. Andrews, David W. Bruce, James H. Pinckney, Samuel S. Sands, Jacob Goldsmith, John J. Sinclair, George Law, Jr., B. Lorillard Hassell, William H. Knoefkel, Jerome B. Ransom, John Elliott, Jacob Capron, Charles H. Kerner, Robert M. Finkhauser.

In charging the jury, Judge Brady said the oath which had been administered to them would best express the manner and spirit in which they should discharge their duties. They were to present no one for envy, hatred, or malice, and exonerate none through fear, affection, or hope of reward. They were in a certain sense watchmen, commissioned to watch over the actions and character of their fellow-citizens. Their duties were very solemn, and to be performed with great care. A presentment must not be made on mere hearsay evidence, but as to that they must be advised by the District Attorney and his assistants. On the other hand, they should present no man on remote probabilities or unsubstantial testimony. Still, no person no matter how high their social, political or professional position, should be exempt from indictment for offenses. Intelligence, energy and perseverence in the prosecution of offenders against the law, are the best safeguards against the lawless. The Grand Jury should remember that any delay in the prosecution of criminals, emboldens criminals, and tends to lessen respect for the courts. If necessary, all the power of the State should be brought to bear to stay the hand of crime. By their indictments, they were to teach those who presumed that they were above the law, that the statutes could not be defied with impunity. As to the use of the pistol and knife it had become almost a mere matter of amusement. The pistol and the other weapons named by the law as deadly should be prohibited, unless to authorized officers, and the carrying of them should be punished severely, except in the case of men of tried and proved goodness, and to whom license ought to be granted. This matter might well, in the present condition of our prisons, and in relation to persons confined for crimes of violence, press itself for deliberation and for energetic remedial action.

After calling the attention of the jury to the usual statutes, which by their terms are required to be brought to their special notice, Judge Brady concluded his charge by saying, the deliberations of the jury might be protracted; that the exigencies of the hour demanded it, in connection with the present terms of General Sessions, and if so, it would be continued with the aid of other Judges. He had made up his mind, however, that if other Judges could not be found in the City, and there was need of a continued term of the Court, he would sit until July next, if necessary.

SCANNEL AND KING.

The Grand Jury having retired, Messrs. Spencer and Beach, on behalf of John Scannel, and Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel, on behalf of James C. King, both under indictments for murder in the first degree, moved for adjournments of their trials for the purpose of affording time for necessary preparations for the defense. On behalf of Scannel two weeks were asked for, and on behalf of King one.

District-Attorney Phelps opposed both motions, claiming that the present crowded state of the prisons with parties charged with the crimes of violence, made it an imperative public duty to bring them to speedy trial, and in doing so they should be brought to trial in their order. Pursuing this course, Scannel's trial would be the first in order, and King's next, and with both he was ready and desirous to proceed.

Judge Brady said he was fully convinced of the necessity of proceeding with and disposing of these criminal indictments, with all the rapidity practicable. Under the circumstances, while a fair opportunity should be allowed the defense to prepare, he thought he should not grant an adjournment in the Scannel case beyond next Monday. For that day, therefore, the trial should be set down, and the trial of King for the Monday following, both to proceed peremptorily on those days respectively.

EDWARD S. STOKES.

The jurors were then discharged until to-morrow, and Judge Brady having given place to Judge Boardman on the bench, the latter proceeded to hear the motion to set aside the verdict in the case of Edward S. Stokes.

Mr. Dospassos, on behalf of the prisoner, said the application, as the Court had already been made aware by the affidavits read in the case, was predicated on several grounds, any one of which he deemed sufficient to justify the Court in granting the relief asked for. These grounds were—first, that three of the jurors, Yost, Manchester and Bechstein, had formed against the prisoner a biased and partial opinion, thus rendering them improper jurors. Second—That Yost went to the premises of the homicide and inspected various parts of the hall, whereby his verdict was influenced. Third—That Byers, another of the jurors, made a personal visit to a pistol-store, examined pistols therein with a view to contradict a witness for the defense, and had his verdict influenced thereby. Fourth—The prisoner's absence from court, during the testimony. Fifth—The absence of the Judge during the summing up. Sixth—Newly-discovered evidence. Seventh—That the prosecuting counsel, in his opening, made allusions foreign to the case, without check from the Court, or the jury having been cautioned in the charge against being influenced thereby. Eighth—That Boltz, a juror, against the repeated cautions of the Court, read newspapers containing reports of the trial, and had his judgment influenced thereby.

The gravity of the motion, counsel continued, important in any case, was increased in this, by a doubt as to whether there could be any appeal from the judge's decision. His Honor was to be the sole arbiter of the prisoner's fate, and could by his decision, give him another chance for life, or cut off those hopes which had been engendered in his breast by these irregularities. The basis of the prisoner's complaint was, that his trial had not proceeded in conformity with the forms of law. The Court of Appeals, in the case of Foster, had decided that there was no such thing as a technical objection—that every objection is important.

Counsel then proceeded to show that the Court of Oyer and Terminer has the power to grant the application now made, and in support of his position quoted from and commented on a large array of decisions, both in the courts of this country and Europe, all of which he claimed, laid down as settled law, the right of the Court to grant the motion now made on behalf of the prisoner.

Going to the merits of the motion, the first ground was the expressed hostility of three jurors. It was shown that immediately before the trial, Mr. Manchester had said: "If I get on the jury on Stokes, I will hang him anyhow." Respectable men, who were astonished that any one who had so strongly prejudged the case should have got on the jury, had contributed this proof. He was not exonerated by the assertion that one of his remarks was made in jest. His assertion, after getting on the jury, that he would hang Stokes quicker than lightning, could not be regarded as a jest by the Court. He should have stated to the Court that he had so expressed himself, and was unfit to sit as a juror. As to the statement made by Mrs. Watts that Mr. Yost said hanging was too good for Stokes, it was not directly denied. Mr. Yost had merely said he did not know Mrs. Watts, and he did not believe he had said anything of the kind.

Mr. Tremain here said that he had just discovered that Mr. Yost signed a paper recommending Mrs. Watts as trustworthy when she was seeking a certificate to obtain credit for her rent, and asked leave to introduce proof of that fact. The Court said it did not suppose he could do so unless the other side consented.

Mr. Dospassos proceeded: The allegation that Mr. Bechstein had used similar expressions was not denied, but he believed he had not used them. It hardly needed argument to show that the expression of such opinions unfitted them for the trial of the case. These were not merely opinions as to the prisoner's guilt or innocence; they were fixed conclusions that Stokes ought to be hanged. Under the new act, he submitted, these were fatal objections. When it appeared that their expressions showed such a conviction that they could not, under the conditions of human nature, disregard it, the Court would interfere, even though it was true that they testified and believed they would be guided by the evidence solely. That this was not a mere technical matter, numerous citations were made, especially of United States Court decisions, wherein the rule is somewhat similar to the rule under the new statute. Numerous English cases were cited to show that the expression of an opinion, and especially of such opinions as are ascribed to Mr. Yost, Mr. Manchester, and Mr. Bechstein, was regarded as much stronger evidence of a juror's unfitness than the mere formation of an opinion revealed by a juror's own statement. By all law, English and American, the prisoner was entitled to unbiased jurors. Counsel then read the statute of 1870, and argued that it violated the fourth article of the United States Constitution, which guaranteed the right of a speedy trial by an impartial jury to persons accused of crime. The State Constitution had not re-enacted this provision in terms, but it provided that trial by jury, where it existed at the time of its adoption, should be inviolate forever. The new law, it was claimed, was a violation of either provision. After citing Webster's definition of the word "impartial," he said its signification was illustrated in the case of Wiggins against the people, where it was decided that a man who had repeatedly expressed an opinion adverse to the defendant, and who would not have been accepted on the jury, were the fact known to the defendant, was not impartial. It was also provided by the State Constitution, that no one should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, except by due process of law. This, it was urged, meant the common law, and with the common-law rights of a prisoner the Legislature could not interfere, any more than they could say that a jury should consist of eleven persons, or that a prisoner's relatives could sit on a jury to try him for an offense, a conviction for which would deprive him of his liberty.

After a recess of half an hour, the argument was continued. If the object of the new Jury law was to shorten the time occupied in impaneling juries, it was an utter and hopeless failure, and was, in fact, a bid for dishonest jurors. The wisdom of the law demands that jurors shall not make up their minds until after hearing the evidence; any other conclusion would be most uncharitable. In addition to all this, he argued that unless the statute had been made expressly to apply to the case at bar, it could not apply to it, for it was passed subsequent to the finding of the indictment, and statutes are to be interpreted as acting prospectively. A number of cases were then read from the books where, on affidavits showing the formation of opinions by jurors, verdicts were set aside and new trials granted.

Counsel next discussed Mr. Yost's visit to the Grand Central Hotel, Mr. Beyer's examination of pistols, and the reading of a newspaper by Mr. Bowles. Either directly or by implication Mr. Yost had admitted everything contained in Hunt's affidavit; that he went to the hotel, traversed the halls and passages, tried whether a lady could be seen at the parlor window from Broadway, denying only that he said, "here is where Jenny Turner stood." He denies that another juryman asked him to visit the hotel, but admits that he said to Mr. Bowles when they next met, "I have been there." It was claimed by counsel that Mr. Bowles could only know by something which had already passed between them where he meant. In one affidavit he says he went from curiosity and to see whether Stokes had an opportunity to retreat. In another, he says he misunderstood what he swore to before, and only went from mere curiosity; yet, he admits he communicated to his fellow-jurors the result of his visit. Beyer also states that curiosity prompted him to examine pistols, and he does not deny that he also communicated the result of his examination to his fellows. But it appeared, further, by Hunt's affidavit, that when he and Yost went to the residence of Bowles they found him reading a newspaper. When asked why he read the papers, he replied, "How could I remember the evidence, otherwise?" This, too, it was urged, was in violation of the order of the Court forbidding jurors to read reports of the trial.

Mr. Beach said the Court made no such order.

Judge Boardman said he recommended the jurors not to read any accounts of the case in the newspapers.

Mr. Dospassos claimed that it was irregular for the jurors to disregard a recommendation of so much importance. Several cases were cited to show that the bare fact that information obtained outside of the jury-box, such as visiting the scene of a homicide without leave, or listening to ex parte statements, though exerting no influence on the jurors' minds, was sufficient to entitle the accused to a new trial. It was enough for the Court to be satisfied that from the circumstances proven the jury may have been prejudiced. It had even been so held in the case of reputable and experienced referees, and much more impressionable, it was urged, are the minds of inexperienced jurors, that, like putty, are ready to take any shape. The best case upon this point was that of Eastwood against The People, 3 Parker, 25, where a new trial was granted because some of the jurors visited and inspected the place where the affray occurred, without leave of the Court, while they were out for recreation. It was not contended that they were influenced by the visit. The other points relied upon were the absence of Stokes from the court-room, during Coroner Young's testimony, and the Judge's absence from the court also for some minutes.

At all times, it was argued, and under all circumstances, must a person on trial be present, and it is no answer that his absence was not prejudicial to him. His absence for one minute was as much of an irregularity as if he were away for hours. Several witnesses have deposed that he was absent for several minutes, and in the course of that time he may have suggested to his counsel matters of grave importance regarding the evidence then being taken. While the casual absence of one Judge from a full bench was regarded as of no material consequence, counsel urged, referring to his closing point, that Judge Boardman's absence was, of itself, an irregularity so material as to entitle the defendant to a new trial. After thanking the Court for its patient hearing of the argument, Mr. Dospassos concluded and an adjournment was ordered until 10½ o'clock this morning.

The Charges Against Inspector McDermott.

Inspector John McDermott, of the Police Department, was placed on trial yesterday to answer a complaint of intoxication preferred against him in the affidavits of Patrolmen Thomas Kearney, Bernard Kiernan, and Wm. Gunner, of the Eighth Precinct. The investigation was conducted by Judge Bosworth, and Commissioners Barr and Manierre were present during the examination. Patrolman Kearney was the first witness examined, and he testified that he saw the Inspector come out of James Boyle's liquor store, corner of Greene and Prince streets, at 12:50 A. M. on the 28th ult., in company with Detective Matthew Glynn, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, Boyle, the proprietor of the store, and James Cusick. The Inspector was drunk, and staggered against the wall, and Glynn and Boyle each took hold of an arm and walked down Prince-street with him. The witness also stated that he called the attention of Patrolman Kiernan to the fact that the accused was under the influence of liquor.

Patrolman Kiernan testified that his attention was called to the Inspector by Kearney, who said that he was intoxicated; followed the party down the street until they turned into Thompson-street; soon after heard a single rap and went to answer it, and found Officer Gunner endeavoring to arrest Boyle, whom he accused of "going through" McDermott; told Gunner that it was all right.

Patrolman Gunner deposed that he saw McDermott sitting on the stoop of the house No. 128 Thompson-street, where he lives, with two men, one of whom was apparently endeavoring to pick his pockets. Gave a single rap and Officer Kiernan came to his assistance and told him that it was the Inspector, and that he had made a mistake. He also deposed that the accused was intoxicated.

This was all the testimony produced by the prosecution, and in his defense the Inspector called Detective Glynn and Mr. Boyle, who both testified most positively that the accused was perfectly sober at the time stated, and contradicted, in the most positive manner, the testimony for the prosecution. It was shown by their testimony that Mr. McDermott had but one drink in Boyle's place, and that was a hot lemonade, which Mr. Boyle mixed for him with his own hands. They accompanied the Inspector to his home, and while standing at the stoop Officer Gunner came along and accused Boyle of endeavoring to pick the Inspector's pocket. The Inspector told the officer that it was all a mistake, and showed his shield, and Detective Glynn did likewise, but Gunner was not satisfied, and gave a single rap, summoning Officer Kiernan, who told Gunner that he had made a mistake, and apologized. But the most convincing proof of the sober condition of the Inspector was that given by his wife, who stated most solemnly that when her husband came home at about 1 o'clock on the morning in question, he was perfectly sober. He conversed with her, and told her about a "green" policeman accusing Mr. Boyle of attempting to pick his pockets, and she had the best opportunities for judging his condition, and she swore positively that he was perfectly sober, and that she had never in her life seen him intoxicated.

The accused made a statement in which he flatly contradicted the statements of the officers examined for the prosecution, and gave a circumstantial account of his movements on the night in question. He had been on duty at the fire in Mercer-street, and had got wet and chilled. He then went home and changed his socks, and started out again on a tour of observation. On his way home he met Detective Glynn, and invited him into Boyle's place, where he took a glass of hot lemonade, and that was all he had drank during that day or night, except water and tea. He asserted in the most positive manner that he was sober during the whole of that day and night.

George D. Myles, an artist, testified that he was in company with McDermott as late as 11 o'clock on the night in question, and the accused was then perfectly sober. Capt. McCullagh, of the Eighth Precinct, testified that the Inspector was in command of the police at the fire, and was perfectly sober.

This closed the case, and the Commissioners, as usual, reserved their decision. The general impression is that the Inspector will be acquitted, and that the charge has been trumped up by some of his enemies to cause his dismissal and injure his reputation.

The Cigar Manufacturers.

The German Protective Cigarmen's Association met yesterday at the Turn Hall, Fourth-street, when measures were discussed to insure a modification of the Internal Revenue laws, as far as the cigar manufacturing interest is concerned, and a committee was formed to take further action in the matter, and to prepare a plan of operations to be submitted at a future meeting.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 3, 1873.

The bill to remove the disabilities of A. B. Hardcastle, of Mississippi, was passed.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, presented a memorial of E. S. Jaffray & Co., Benedict, Hall & Co., Arnold, Constable & Co., and many other leading business men of the City of New-York against the repeal of the Bankruptcy law; and also another similar remonstrance signed by other leading business men, and remarked that not only the arguments presented, but the character, number, and influence of the remonstrants entitled their views to consideration by the Senate.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, presented the remonstrances of leading business men of New-York City against the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

TAX ON BANKING.

Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, presented a petition of many prominent bankers of St. Louis in reference to the tax upon banking.

OPPRESSIVE RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa, asking the passage of a bill to relieve the people from the oppressive freight charges by railroad companies, and also in favor of liberal appropriations to improve the navigation of the Mississippi, Wisconsin, and Fox Rivers.

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, presented the credentials of S. W. Dorsey, Senator elect from Arkansas.

LOUISIANA.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a joint resolution, signed by J. C. Moncure and D. B. Penn, the presiding officers of a body claiming to be the Legislature of Louisiana, expressing gratification at the interest manifested by Congress in the solution of the political question in that State, and thanking the Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress for their efforts in behalf of the people of Louisiana.

Mr. West, of Louisiana, objected to the reception of the paper.

COPYRIGHT.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the Committee on Library, reported a bill providing that in the construction of the eighty-sixth section of the Patent and Copyright act of July 8, 1870, the words "cut," "print," and "engraving," shall be restricted to pictorial illustrations; that no label, designed for use upon manufactured articles, shall be copyrighted, but may be registered at the Patent Office as a trade-mark, and that the word "book" shall be held to include any pamphlet or periodical publication in which copyright is or may be claimed.

COUNTERFEITING OR UTTERING.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported, with amendments, the bill to prevent and punish the unlawful making, passing, and selling, or holding any false coin or token in the resemblance of any coin of the United States.

RECORDS OF ARIZONA LANDS.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of State to make inquiry through our Minister in Mexico concerning the Mexican records relating to the lands in Arizona and New-Mexico, and the best method and probable cost of procuring transcripts of the same.

OHIO JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, introduced a bill to divide Ohio into three judicial districts, and for other purposes.

A MAJOR OF ARTILLERY.

Mr. Ames, of Mississippi, introduced a bill to authorize the appointment of a major of artillery in the United States Army.

DISTRICT IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the expediency of reporting such appropriations as will include a just proportion of the expense of the improvements now making by the Board of Public Works in the District of Columbia, which should be borne by the United States. Adopted.

THE WAR SLOOPS.

The Vice-President appointed as a Committee of Conference on the bill to provide for the building of six new sloops-of-war, Messrs. Cragin, Morrill of Maine, and Bayard.

AUSTRALIAN SUBSIDY.

At 1 o'clock the unfinished business, the Webb Australian Steam-ship Subsidy bill, came up.

Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, offered an amendment providing that the subsidy shall take effect from the date of the contract with the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Thurman's pending motion to lay the bill on the table, made for the purpose of killing the bill, was then agreed to—yeas 32, nays 21.

BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. Edmunds reported, from the Judiciary Committee, an amendment to the Bankrupt bill, for the relief of the Boston insurance companies, sufferers by the late fire, which was passed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT ATLANTA.

Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, called up the bill to provide for a United States public building at Atlanta, Ga., which was passed.

THE BANKING BILL.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, the substitute reported from the Committee on Finance for the Buckingham Banking bill was taken up, after some debate, in which Messrs. Thurman, Sherman, Fenton, Buckingham, Morrill of Vermont, and Cole, participated. The third section of the substitute was amended so as to make it mandatory upon the Banking Association, on and after January, 1874, to redeem their notes at such localities as are now or may be hereafter designated by law, either in coin or United States legal-tender notes. The sixth section was struck out, as being already, in substance, a law.

Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, said that as this bill would enable everybody to convert his greenbacks into United States securities, it might be presumed that when money was easy the amount of greenbacks flowing into the Treasury for conversion would be very large. He, therefore, would ask the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. Sherman) whether the Secretary of the Treasury with the permission given by the bill would not have it in his power whenever there should be a little stringency to flood the market with these accumulated greenbacks, and thus control the money market of the United States?

Mr. Sherman replied that, under existing laws, the Secretary of the Treasury had power to do just what Mr. Schurz feared he might be able to do under this bill. Indeed, all our laws relating to the Treasury depended for their value upon the fidelity and integrity of the Secretary of the Treasury. If the Secretary chose to do anything harsh to promote his own interests, or any other interests, he has the necessary power.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said that, after such an admission as to the power of the Secretary of the Treasury, Congress could hardly be too quick in placing that officer under the control of the law, so that the welfare of the country should not longer be subject to his judgment or his caprice.

Mr. Sherman said he was in favor of limiting the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury so far as it could be done, but he thought they were already limited as far as the nature of things would permit. He would be glad to have some one point out what further limitation was practicable.

Mr. Buckingham said that, in his judgment, there was not a provision in the bill of the committee tending to the resumption of specie payments, and he indicated some amendments which he would offer at the proper time.

Mr. Thurman moved an amendment reducing the interest on the bonds to be exchanged for greenbacks from five to two per cent.

Pending further action on the Finance bill the Senate, at 4 P. M., went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States, a large number of bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

By Mr. Hale, of Maine—To provide for the observance of a day of national thanksgiving.

By Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts—Recommending the President to open communication with foreign Governments, for the purpose of devising efficient measures to protect non-combatants, enforce a rigid observance of the rules of civilized warfare, encourage emancipation, and promote a just and permanent peace between the people of Cuba and the Spanish Government.

By Mr. Willard, of Vermont—Authorizing the President to invite the International Statistical Congress to hold its next session in the United States.

By Mr. Twichell, of Massachusetts—Granting right of way through the public lands to the Kansas and Colorado Railroad Company; also, to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company.

By Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut—For the erection of floating light-houses, and provide means of saving life and property.

By Mr. E. H. Roberts, of New-York—To prescribe the duties of the chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

By Mr. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania—To extend the period limiting the age of candidates for admission to the medical corps of the navy.

By Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania—To repeal the provision of the law which limits the time in which claims for pensions may be granted.

By Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania—To establish a national photographic institution.

By Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania—To restore a light-ship to its former position in the harbor of New-York.

By Mr. Merrick, of Maryland—Directing negotiations to be opened with the Government of Chili for an adjustment of the claims of American citizens.

By Mr. Porter, of Virginia, (by request)—To refund the special income tax of five per cent. paid by officers and soldiers of the United States Army and Navy.

By Mr. Rogers, of North Carolina—To abolish the tax on spirits distilled from fruit.

By Mr. Young, of Georgia—For the removal of disabilities from all citizens of the United States.

By Mr. Morey, of Louisiana—Authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge over the Red River at or near Shreveport, La.; also, over the Ouachita at or near Monroe, La.

By Mr. Hancock, of Texas—For a military telegraph line to connect the frontier posts of Texas with the head-quarters at San Antonio.

GOAT ISLAND.

The call of States concluded, Mr. W. R. Roberts, of New-York, offered a resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the House that it is not wise or expedient, or for the public interests, that any part of Goat Island, San Francisco, shall be ceded for railroad purposes.

Mr. Sargent, of California, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—yeas 77, nays 102.

While the question on the adoption of the resolution was pending,

Mr. Sargent, of California, rose to a question of order, which was, that lobbyists were on the floor abusing the privileges of the House.

The Speaker said that the point of order was well taken, if the gentleman would name the persons he referred to.

Mr. Sargent named D. C. McRuer, of California.

The Speaker remarked that the gentleman named was an ex-member of Congress, and had a right to the floor.

Mr. Sargent—Certainly; but under the pledge that he will not abuse the privileges of the floor in lobbying for or against any pending measure of legislation.

The Speaker said he could not assume that an ex-member of Congress was acting illegitimately.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, suggested that the question would have to be examined, before an ex-member of Congress was condemned and deprived of the right extended to him under the rule.

Mr. Sargent—That is simply my proposition.

Mr. Banks objected to it as a question of order.

The Speaker, referring to the rule, and to the proposed modifications of it, said that the decision of the House at the last session was that the rule applied only to members interested in private claims, and did not extend to matters of general legislation. The rule did not, therefore, affect this case.

Mr. Sargent then made the point that Mr. McRuer had not registered his name in accordance with the rule.

The Speaker ruled that that objection was not a point of order.

Mr. Sargent remarked that members were embarrassed by persons coming on the floor to lobby for schemes.

The resolution was then adopted without a division.

CONDITION OF GOVERNMENT-AIDED ROADS.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, introduced a bill for a board of three commissioners to inquire and report at the next regular session of Congress the condition of all the railroads that have received aid from the Government in land and bonds, with power to send for persons and papers. Referred to the Select Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier.

COTTON TAX REIMBURSEMENT DEAD.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back adversely sundry bills for refunding the cotton tax, and asked to have some time fixed for their consideration.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, objected.

Mr. Dawes moved to suspend the rules, and to make an order assigning Friday next for the consideration of the subject. Negatived—yeas 117, nays 66—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the appointment of a Board of Railroad Commissioners, to collect information respecting the rates charged for passengers and freight on the various railroads transporting commerce among the several States, the manner of operating the roads with reference to safety and health; whether the charges are unequal and excessive, &c. Negatived—yeas 75, nays 90.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, the Senate amendment to the Claims Commission Appropriation bill, inserting an additional section appropriating $60,000 for the payment of contractors of stone-work and other employes on the New-York Post-office building, was concurred in.

ANTE-REBELLION MAIL CONTRACTS.

Mr. Sheldon, of Louisiana, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating $500,000 to pay mail contractors in the Southern States for services up to the time of the secession of their respective States. Rejected—57 to 91.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

On motion of Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, Tuesday of next week was assigned for the consideration of the bill to reduce letter postage, the vote to be taken at 3 o'clock that day.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

On motion of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, Friday of next week was assigned for the consideration of the bill to distribute the Geneva award, the previous question to be called that day.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, moved to fix 11 o'clock as the hour of meeting for the House. Negatived.

UTAH.

On motion of Mr. Merritt, of Idaho, a bill in aid of the execution of the laws in Utah was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time.

THE OHIO JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

On motion of Mr. Cox, of New-York, the bill to divide the State of Ohio into three judicial districts was passed.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

The Board of Apportionment and Audit—Mr. Guidet's Claim.

The Board of Apportionment and Audit met at 2 P. M. yesterday. The Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, and President of the Public Parks Commission being present.

Reports on the claims of H. H. Cox and others, for materials and work supplied on County account, amounting to $4,155 48, were adopted.

A resolution to pay Timothy S. Kelly, an officer of the Court of General Sessions, $100 for salary during the month of September, 1871, was read.

Kelly's counsel said it had been asserted that Kelly had performed no service, but he could produce affidavits to prove that he had, and the Supreme Court had issued a peremptory mandamus directing the board to audit the claim.

The claim was allowed.

A claim of Francis Cavanagh for three months' service in the Surrogate's Court during the past year was read and laid over, the Surrogate having made affidavit that no services had been performed.

Claims of J. Solis Ritterband for services as counsel to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for four months of last year, amounting to $3,333 33; of H. J. Farrell, for services as inspector in regulating and grading streets from September to December, amounting to $351; of L. C. Perkinson, for similar services in Sixtieth-street, from August to September, amounting to $387; of Eunice Brown, deceased, for cleaning the City Judge's rooms, September to December, 1871, amounting to $200, were all laid over.

The old claim of Charles Guidet, for paving and relaying pavements adjacent to the railroad tracks in West-street, from Canal to Chambers street, was taken up. The work, it appears, was done by order of Wm. M. Tweed. A report of Mr. Hatfield, Examiner for the Board of Audit, was read, showing that the claim is for 8,363 square yards of paving, at $3 75 per yard, amounting to $31,532 50. An examination of the work done showed that 303¾ yards were charged for in excess of the actual measurement; that the price for laying new pavement should not exceed $3 per square yard, and that a fair sum for Mr. Guidet's work would be $11,640 54.

Mr. Barker, Mr. Guidet's foreman, said the work had been measured by two persons, and the result agreed to an inch, which was very remarkable.

The Controller said it was, indeed, one of the most remarkable coincidences he had ever heard of.

Mr. West appeared as counsel for Guidet, and asked the board whether they considered themselves a judicial or ministerial body.

The Controller said the law was open to every one who desired to consult it on that point.

Commissioner Stebbins said he would vote for a larger sum than the report called for, if obliged to vote at once. He wanted time, however, to examine the affidavits.

The Controller said no difference appeared in the bill between the prices charged for new work and for relaying, though the price for the latter should not exceed $1 per yard.

Mr. Barker said the work was performed under great difficulties, and the price had been averaged.

Finally it was mutually agreed that the claim should be laid over until Friday next.

The bills of the *Evening Globe*, for advertising, amounting to $12,968 68, and of the *Tablet*, amounting to $409 68, were ordered to be paid.

The board then adjourned to Friday next.

Navigation in the East River—Danger to Human Life.

The following petition is now being actively circulated in this City calling the attention of the Legislature to the dangers attending steam navigation in the East River:

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York:

The undersigned citizens of New-York and Brooklyn respectfully represent that the passage of steam-boats which navigate Long Island Sound, through the East River, is fraught with great danger to the lives and property of your petitioners, and to all who are obliged to cross the ferries between New-York and Brooklyn; and ask the attention of your honorable bodies to the following statement of facts:

The East River is only 1,320 feet in width, between the pier head lines at Pier No. 45, always full of sailing vessels; and the Sound steamers, twenty-five in number, passing through that reach, are several of them over 300 feet in length. These steamers pass at right angles to the course of the Long Island ferry-boats, twenty-five to thirty of which, loaded with passengers and teams, are always in motion during daylight on the river. The length of the narrow reach (from Battery to Corlear's Hook) is 4,600 feet, and within it there are eleven ferries, having at least twenty boats, which are constantly crossing, and which, at the hour when the Sound steamers pass through it, are crowded with passengers. The laws regulating the speed of the Sound steamers, while passing through the East River, are constantly violated. From these facts will be seen the great danger to which human life is exposed by the passage of these steamers through the East River. Your petitioners, therefore, most earnestly and respectfully ask that a law be passed to prevent all steamers navigating Long Island Sound, from passing through the East River below Corlear's Hook.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1873.

The Broadway Fire Insurances.

The following is a list of the insurances of Nicol Cowlishaw & Co., who, on Saturday morning last, sustained a loss of $300,000 by fire at their warehouse, Nos. 740 and 742 Broadway:

Manhattan, $10,000; Lancashire of Manchester, $20,000; Royal, $10,000; Commercial Union Assurance, $15,000; London Assurance Corporation, $25,000; Firemen's, $10,000; Columbia, $5,000; Merchants', $5,000; North British and Mercantile, $10,000; Guardian Assurance, $10,000; Queen, $10,000; German-American, $10,000; Hartford, $5,000; Mercantile of Boston, $5,000; Atlantic, $5,000; State of Pennsylvania, $5,000; Standard, $5,000; Safeguard, $5,000; American of Philadelphia, $5,000; Pennsylvania, $5,000; Lamar, $5,000; Fire Association of Philadelphia, $10,000; Irving, $5,000; Equitable of Providence, $5,000; Etna of New-York, $5,000; Exchange, $5,000; Westchester, $5,000; Queen, $15,000. Total in gold, $235,000. Insurance on fixtures, Clinton and Safeguard, $2,500 each, in currency.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 3—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼@92⅜ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 94; 10-40s, 92¼; New 5s, 91; Erie Railway Shares, 54.

1½ P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 53¾.

4 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and the account. American Securities unchanged.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Rentes, 54f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 10d.@10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, February and March, have been made, at 9 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm; Corn, 28s. ᵽ quarter.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales, 5,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, November and December, at 9⅛d.; from the same ports, December and January, at 9⅛d.

Evening.—Common Resin, 9s. 9d. ᵽ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Tallow, 45s. 9d. ᵽ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 50s. ᵽ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 4: Nos. 58, 90, 91, 88½, 12, 47, 93, 95.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1008, Bradley, Executor, vs. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; 894, Dean vs. The Ætna Life Insurance Company; 368, King et al. vs. The Macon and Western Railroad Company; 1070, Baird vs. Cross; 1066, Elmore vs. The [illegible] New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company; 1082, Briggs vs. Weeks et al.; 1084, Remer vs. Buck; 1086, Wellenberger et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 1092, Frey vs. Fostretch; 1093½, Girard et al. vs. Keefer; 1094, Girard et al. vs. Heilpern; 1094½, Gross vs. Kreuheim; 1096, Bean vs. Benedict et al.; 1098, Caldwell et al. vs. Farmer; 1100, Caldwell vs. Owen et al.; 1102, Heydecker vs. Weiss et al.; 1104, Curtis vs. Van Nomen; 1106, Brewster vs. Shaw et al.; 1108, Shandy vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1110, Campbell vs. Hutchinson, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.—14, Outhout vs. Brown; 66, Tribet vs. Viele; 67, Jourgenson vs. Hamilton; 57, Gilmore vs. Butler et al.; 97, —— vs. ——. Call No. 103, Adams vs. Lanigan et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J.—and Leonard, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—130, Barnard vs. Campbell; [illegible] vs. Milliken et al.; 132, Yorke, Jr., et al. vs. Verplanck et al.; 268, Darling vs. Brewster; 133, Prince vs. [illegible]; 136, The Atlantic National Bank vs. [illegible]; Bain, Executor, et al. vs. Brown; 134, Ingersoll vs. Roe; 136, Halliday et al. vs. Lovey et al.; 138, The Ansonia Brass and Copper Company vs. The New Lamp Chimney Company; 137, The Arctic Fire Insurance vs. Best; 150, Schuyler vs. [illegible]; 158, Wilson vs. [illegible]; [illegible] King; 118, Ackerman vs. Lilleston.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—[illegible]; 36, Dusenberry vs. [illegible] Law and Fact—1, Taylor vs. The Trustees of [illegible] College et al.; 3, Jones vs. [illegible] et al.; 4, Percy vs. Wood; 4, Browert vs. [illegible]; 6, Kilbreth vs. Hogg; 7, Howard vs. Lipman; 8, [illegible] et al. vs. Bufner et al.; 9, Parish vs. [illegible] et al.; 10, The People, &c., of the State of New-York vs. Tweed; 11, Jackson vs. Johnson; 12, Hibbard vs. Peugnet et al.; 14, Duryea et al. vs. Bedlow; 15, [illegible] et al. vs. Hofenthal; 16, The Western North Carolina Railroad Company vs. Houston; 17, Heilman vs. Duncomb; 18, Boyes vs. Chester; 19, Bronson vs. Bronson et al.; 20, Sixth-avenue Railroad Company vs. McIntyre et al.; 21, Claflin et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 22, Stephenson vs. Catherwood; 23, Hoffman et al. vs. Schultz et al.; 24, Same vs. Same; 25, Hoyt et al. vs. Moore et al.; 26, Same vs. Same; 27, Same vs. Same; 28, Ritter vs. Boody; 29, Phelps vs. Platt et al.; 30, State of Tennessee vs. Powell et al.; 31, Harnett vs. Harnett; 32, Voss vs. Yates; 33, Howell et al. vs. Townsend et al.; 34, Crawford vs. Townsend et al.; 35, Reynolds vs. Townsend et al.; 36, —— vs. ——; 38, Emanuel, Trustee, vs. Acton et al.; 37, Brookman et al. vs. Burtis et al.; 38, Same vs. Same; 39, Clark vs. The New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company; 40, Wolfe vs. Brinkerhoff; 41, Knapp et al. vs. Blodgett; 42, Robinson vs. Robinson; 43, —— vs. ——; 43, Muller vs. Pender; 44, Davidson, Executor, vs. Morecey et al.; 45, Cutter et al. vs. Myers et al.; 46, Collins vs. Hoagland; 47, Bartlett vs. Shirley; 48, Colt vs. Kingdom Iron Ore Company et al.; 49, Jones vs. Cremnan; 50, Halske et al. vs. Morris, Executor.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1234, Barnes vs. Shein; 493, Wicks vs. Hatch; 1281, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1318, Friedmann vs. Dewey; 1128, Hofman vs. Fischer; 1371, Crawford vs. France; 183, Waldheimer vs. Lowenstein; 1309, Allen, Administratrix, vs. Dorsey; 1377, Commeyer vs. Hamilton; 1428, Hamburg vs. Bremay; 473, Baum vs. The St. Nicholas Insurance Company; 1307, Moore et al. vs. Schafer; 1377, Howard vs. Smith; 1382, Julian vs. [illegible]; 377, Ryan vs. Thomson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—676, Larned vs. Mead; 2030, Lane vs. Salter; 1512, Davis et al. vs. Heilpern et al.; 1395, King vs. Wise; 1372, Daily vs. Reddy; 1432, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1038, Allen, Administratrix, vs. Ward; 1387, Birdsall vs. Dorman; 1392, Wilson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.; 1153, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 254, Van Nostrand vs. The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; 1384, McCormick vs. Davis; 1389, Gould vs. Schneider; [illegible] vs. Reed.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—13, Redding vs. Chatfield; 17, Blue Ridge Railroad Company vs. Kingsbury; 18, Gay vs. Hardy; 33, Flint vs. Bogert; 51, McConnell vs. McConnell, Executor; 52, Corrigan vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Same Calendar as yesterday, with additional case—1513, Barker vs. Sharpe.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—40, Littlefield vs. Mead; 1705, Snow vs. O'Reilly; 1730, Johnson vs. Frank; 1751, Sackett et al. vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 1620, Hulbert vs. Hester; 1762, Doll vs. Lane; 1767, Philip vs. Totten; 1768, Hawkins vs. Morrell; 1770, Moll vs. Meyer; 1771, Freidenheit vs. Schafer; 1772, Ewing vs. Salomon; 1777, Lee vs. Keep; 1780, Bailey vs. Dillon; 1781, Benninger vs. Easton; 1782, Shaw vs. Babcock.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—892, Haskell vs. Hillier; 1269, The Holmes & Griggs Manufacturing Company vs. Isaacs; 1338, McGovern vs. The Erie Railway Company; 1335, Beers vs. Headen; 1276, Becker vs. Kobes; 1338, Opfer vs. Gaughan; 1114, Von Schoening vs. Tracy; 1104, Samuels vs. Doll; 434, Cohn vs. Simon; 1371, O'Connor vs. Gates; 1338, Keyworth vs. Steiner; ——, Clancey vs. Madigan; 1380, Pillon vs. Dilger; 1384, Doelger vs. Bronte; 1386, Heine vs. Bleyert; 1302, Jarlost vs. Walsh.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1105, Levy vs. Stone; 1103, Recner vs. Healey; 1243, Feldman vs. Reidy; 1247, Knox vs. Franklin; 1365, Young vs. Abbott; 1413, Smith vs. Hillier; 1330, Murphy vs. Lepern; 1391, Same vs. Same; 1387, Livermore vs. Nolan; 1373, Paillon vs. Bernheimer; 1217, Haas vs. May; 1389, Salters vs. Hamel; 1411, Atwood vs. White; 1425, Vanderroost vs. Roux; 767, Tichenor vs. Lefferts.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1234, Mahony vs. Quinn; 1337, Habb vs. Lasak; 415, Paine vs. Bergh; 912, Kavanagh vs. Spratt; 950, Lester vs. Kalbfleisch; 952, Steinrich vs. Farley; 941, McKenzie vs. Sullivan; 944, Smith vs. McNierney; 948, Raymond vs. Leake; 949, Coffee vs. McSweegan; 953, Eyre vs. Dormitzer; 958, Peters vs. Duncan; 968, Leidendorf vs. Lanzan; 1004, Cameron vs. O'Brien; 1025, Simonton vs. McKenna.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Richard Moteits, Edward H. Trautman, James Gilligin, John Quinn, George Patrick McGuire, John Brennan, John Henry, burglary; John Keating, Caroline Schroder, felonious assault and battery; Thomas Gallagher, John Heffernan, Charles Gilbert, James Ivany, William Smith, Geo. Moore, William Jones, grand larceny; William Robertson, larceny from the person; Frank Thompson, larceny from the person; John Evans, bigamy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—James Nolan, Thomas Bigney, burglary; George Livingston, John Scott, felonious assault and battery; Thomas Keenan, James Elmore, John Elmore, George Lewis, Frank Duffy, John Kelly, Edward Connell, Ellen Stapleton, grand larceny; John Smith, larceny from the person; Augustus Wilroy, grand larceny.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Held by Pratt, J.—Nos. 51, 128, 482.

CITY COURT—Held by Neilson, J.—Nos. 21, 22, 31, 33 to 44 inclusive, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 3.

By Judge Freedman.

Strang vs. The Woodward Steam Manufacturing Company; order for judgment.

Labiance vs. Cassanova; motion granted.

Gersel vs. Schneider; order granted.

Brown vs. New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company; judgment for defendant on demurrer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 3.

By Judge Barrett.

Thomas Kine vs. Mary Farrell et al.; motion granted.

Beling vs. Degraw et al.; motion for an extra allowance denied, without costs.

Hart vs. Caldwell et al.; memorandum for counsel.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Finck; memorandum for counsel.

McGay, &c., vs. Green et al.; report confirmed and order granted.

Kavanagh vs. New-York Catholic Protectory et al.; report confirmed and decree granted.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 3.

By Chief Justice Daly, and Judges Larremore, Robinson, Loew, and Joseph F. Daly.

This Court has rendered decisions in the following causes, argued before it during the January term:

John A. Eagleson vs. James A. Spratt, impleaded, &c.; judgment as to Sullivan claim reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

John Hughes vs. The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Roderick W. Cameron vs. Frank Dorkheim; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Anson Bangs vs. The Blue Ridge Railroad Company et al.; demurrer overruled; order appealed from affirmed. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Sheridan vs. Charlick; motion for liberty to go to Court of Appeals granted. Opinion by Judge Joseph F. Daly.

William E. Smith vs. Benjamin Douglass; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

McKeller vs. Seigler; judgment reduced to one month's rent and affirmed as to that, and reversed as to the residence. Opinion by Judge Loew.

Wemberger vs. Fauerbach; judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge Loew.

Hubbell vs. Schreyer; judgment affirmed as for the extra work done by Muldoon for Schreyer, and reversed as to Hubbell, except for the materials furnished within three months, and affirmed to the extent of these materials; referee's findings upon Muldoon's claim reversed unless Muldoon consents to reduce the judgment to $833. Opinions by Chief Justice Daly and Judge Robinson.

Alkers vs. Rohde; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Murray vs. White; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Bresnahan vs. Darrin; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Miller vs. Post; appeal dismissed without prejudice to rehearing on all the papers. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

James vs. Stewart; judgment affirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 3.

By Judge Loew.

In the matter of E. A. Heath; writ discharged.

Henry Rowland vs. S. O. Ryder; motion granted.

J. D. Monell vs. J. J. Higgins; motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

B. Howell vs. H. H. Morange; L. Beer vs. W. Vanderbear; motion denied.

O. D. Phyfe vs. J. F. Olmstead; motion denied.

Van Allen Pugsley vs. Huns; motion denied.

Rebecca Reilly vs. H. A. Reilly; limited divorce.

J. C. Lane vs. E. M. Lane; divorce granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 3.

[illegible]

1000	do........	68⅜	300	C., C. & I. C......	41
600	do........b3.	68⅛	800	do........	41⅛
2800	do........	68⅛	100	do........b10.	41⅛
30	do........	68	400	do........b3.	41¼
800	do........s3.	68⅛	200	do........	41⅛
1700	do........	68⅜	100	do........	41⅛
700	do........b3.	68⅜	100	do........c.	41⅛
700	do........	68⅜	900	do........	41⅛
200	do........	68⅜	700	do........s3.	41⅛
600	do........	68⅜	200	do........b3.	41⅜
500	do........	68⅜	200	do........	41⅛
1000	do........	68⅜	1200	do........	41⅛
1000	do........	68⅜	500	do........	41⅛
500	do........b3.	68⅜	100	do........	41⅛
1500	do........	68⅜	1100	do........	41
200	do........	69	200	do........	40⅞
300	do........	69⅛	1500	Pac. R. of Mo....	59

MONDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

The Stock Exchange is decidedly buoyant to-day. The Public Funds are in demand, and on most descriptions scarce. The New 5 ℘ cents. (first issue,) are ¼@½ ℘ cent. above the price of Gold, and in London ½ ℘ cent. is bid, in advance of the allotments for the Scrip of the Syndicate. The success of the latter would seem already to be assured, and the New-York members of the Syndicate are confident of a very great success. The books open to-morrow, and will close on Friday night. The applications here and in London, together, will, from the present look, at least double the $300,000,000 to be awarded.

The Share speculation is going up on nearly the whole list, with a large business done, at the advancing prices, in Western Telegraph, Erie, the North Wests, Lake Shore, Ohios, and New-York Central. The Union Pacific Stock is also better, and all the Bonds of the Company on the rise—First Mortgages selling at 88½ ℘ cent. C. C. and Indiana Central again touched 41 ℘ cent., and the Delaware and Lackawanna 103 ℘ cent., making the rise on the latter 10 ℘ cent. in a few weeks. In Southern State Bonds the Tennessees advanced to 83½ ℘ cent. The Central Pacifics and most of the Western Mortgages are in demand on investment orders at the Exchange Board.

The sales of Gold fell off to 113 ℘ cent. to-day, and the speculation in the Room is tame compared with the excitement on the Stock Exchange. The rates of Exchange are quiet at 109½ ℘ cent. for 60 days London, and 110¼@110½ ℘ cent. for short sight or Bills payable on demand.

The large movement on the Share list keeps up the demand for money from the Brokers, and the rate is full 7 ℘ cent. to-day. Some heavy sums of Exchange on London, 60 days, were borrowed last week on pledge of some of the more active Stocks now advancing on speculation.

Closing Quotations—FEB. 3.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s........	*113⅜	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	116	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July.	116½	116½
American Gold............	113⅛	113
Bills on London, 60 days......	109⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson.....	104⅞	106⅛
Chicago and Rock Island......	113⅞	113¼
North-west Common..........	82¼	84
Pacific Mail............	72⅜	72⅞
St. Paul Preferred........	78⅛	79⅛
St. Paul Common..........	53⅛	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi........	48⅞	49⅛
Western Union Telegraph.....	87	89⅛
Erie............	67⅛	69
Union Pacific...........	36⅛	36⅞
Lake Shore..............	94⅛	95⅛
C., C., and Indiana Central....	40⅛	41
Toledo and Wabash..........	73⅞	74⅛
North-west Preferred.........	91⅞	93⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph......	48	48
Atlantic and Pacific..........	36⅛	37⅞

*Ex 1½ ℘ cent. Coupon.

The general speculation left off with much firmness. Western Telegraph sold at 90 and Erie at 69. New-York Central took a fresh start, and sold up to 106½ ℘ cent.

Gold steady at 113@113⅛. The Treasury sales this month are to be $1,500,000 every Thursday.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

Gold receipts............	$484,779 47
Gold payments............	864,902 58
Gold balance............	36,997,086 18
Currency receipts........	536,363 11
Currency payments........	1,029,905 60
Currency balance..........	23,821,861 28
Customs..................	263,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81......	117	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....	114⅛
6 ℘ cent coup., '81......	118⅛	5-20 reg., '67..........	115
5-20 reg., '62..........	114⅛	5-20 coup., '67..........	116⅛
5-20 coup., '62..........	114⅛	5-20 reg., '68..........	115
5-20 reg., '64..........	114⅛	5-20 coup., '68..........	116⅛
5-20 coup., '64..........	114⅛	10-40 reg..............	111⅛
5-20 reg., '65..........	114⅛	10-40 coup.............	115⅛
5-20 coup., '65..........	115⅛	5s coup., '81..........	113⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65......	114	6s currency............	115⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83..	93¼	Chic. & N. W. Ex. bs.	92
N. Y. Central 6s, '87..	91⅛	Chic. & N. W. 1st..x.	96⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real E.	87	Han. & St. Jo. L. G..	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'tn.	87	Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	92⅛
N. Y. Central 7s, '76..	100⅛	Del., Lack. & W. 2d..	95
Erie 1st Extended......	101	Del., L. & W. 7s Conv.	99⅛
Erie 3d 7s, '83........	[illegible]	Tol. & W. 1st St. L.D.	89
Erie 4th 7s, '80........	93⅛	Tol. & Wab. 2d........	[illegible]
Erie 5th 7s, '88........	93	Tol. & Wab. Equip. bs.	88
Erie 7s Con. M. G. bs.	95	Han. & Naples 1st....	86⅛
Long Dock bonds......	92⅛	Gt. West. 1st, '88....x.	94
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	97	Gt. West. 2d, '93......	85
Hud. 7s 2d S. F. '85..	102⅛	Galena & Chic. Ex. x.	99⅛
Hud. 7s 2d '75........	96	Chic., R. I. & Pac......	101
Harlem 1st 7s........	101⅛	Morris & Essex 1st....	104⅛
Albany & Sus. 1st bs	101	N. J. Central 1st, new.	102⅛
Albany & Sus. 2d bs.	98⅛	N. J. Southern 1st 7s.	72
Mich. So. 7s 2d........	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	105
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s.	103	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d..	97
Cleve. & Tol. New bs.	94	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d p. c. b.	101⅛
Cleve., P. & Ash. O. bs.	96	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d......	102
Cleve., P. & Ash. N. bs.	96	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d......	97
Detroit, M. & Tol. bs.	96	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th....	83⅛
Buffalo & E. New bs.	97	Chic. & Alton 1st......	103
Lake Shore Div. bs.	94	Chic. & Alton In.......	95
Lake S. Con. C. bs....	100	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	92
L. S. Con. R. bds......	96	Ohio & Miss. Consol..	92
Pacific 7s guar. by Mo.	98⅛	Ohio & Miss 2d Con.	86
Central Pac. Gold bs.	102⅛	St. Louis & I. M. 1st.	96
Cen. P. State Aid bs.	111⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	92⅛
Western Pacific bs.	91⅛	Col. Chi. & I. 1st......	89⅛
Union Pac. 1st bonds.	88⅛	Col. Chic. & I. 2d......	73⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s..	78⅛	Tol., P. & W., Bur. D.	83
Union Pac. In. 10s..	78⅛	Tol., Peoria & W. 2d.	82
Alton & T. H. 1st....	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......	100
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf..	86	Boston, H. & E. 1st....	42⅛
Chic. & N. W. Int. bs.	97	Cedar Falls & M. 1st.	80⅛
Chic. & N. W. Con. bs.	89	Bur. C. R. & M. 1st 7s g.	92⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old..............	96	
City 6s, New..............	100⅛	100⅝
Camden and Amboy..........	121⅛	121⅝
Pennsylvania Central........	53⅜	53⅜
Reading..................	112⅞	113⅛
Lehigh Valley..............	60⅜	60⅞
Catawissa Preferred........	44⅛	44⅞
Philadelphia and Erie......	37⅞	38
Northern Central..........	39	39¼
Lehigh Navigation..........	37⅞	38
Lehigh Gold Loan..........	91⅛	92

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has supplied a summary of Monthly Report No. 2 of the new series for the Fiscal Year 1872-73, containing the results of our Foreign Trade for the *Month of August*, 1872, being the second month of the current Fiscal Year. The Import entries for the month are unusually heavy, being eight millions in excess of July, while the value of Imports actually marketed, including the withdrawal of Goods from Bond of the previous Importation—which had been waiting the operation of the revised Tariff—is by far the heaviest in the history of the Foreign Trade of the country. The total reaches $86,335,763, as follows:

Imports of month........................		$67,076,059
Less re-exported........................		1,983,721
In bond July 31..................	$112,896,690	$65,092,338
In bond Aug. 31..................	91,653,265—	21,243,425
Total marketed........................		$86,335,763
All exports, Gold value................		36,657,778
Apparent difference..................		$49,677,985

Adding to the above the Imports marketed in July, the two months show as follows:

Imports marketed..................	$142,406,465
All exports, Gold value............	83,482,459
Apparent difference..............	$58,924,006

For the same months 1871:

Imports marketed..................	$98,649,398
All exports, Gold value............	68,870,766
Apparent difference..............	$29,778,632

The increased adverse balance since July and August, 1871, is $29,145,374. The returns for the succeeding month of September will, no doubt, show a further increase of Imports marketed over the previous year. After September the differences, judging from results at New-York, will be less important.

It is quite evident from the Dry Goods returns at this port since July 1, that the great, if not the only, increase in the Foreign Imports marketed is in General Merchandise, such as Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Metals, &c. For seven months of the Fiscal Year, July 1, 1872, to Jan. 31, 1873, the values of Foreign Dry Goods marketed at New-York compare as follows with the corresponding period last year:

Marketed.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Woolens..................	$24,743,791	$26,059,607
Cottons..................	12,739,960	13,993,320
Silks....................	19,897,791	17,168,411
Flax Goods..............	9,756,005	9,502,486
Miscellaneous............	6,347,976	5,388,396
Total..................	$73,480,523	$72,107,220
Decrease................		1,373,303

Mr. George K. Sistare, No. 24 Nassau-street, advertises, by private sale, the 7 ℘ cent. Bonds of the City of New-York, due in 1892. He also deals in Brooklyn and Jersey City Loans.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

$300,000,000
UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT.
FUNDED LOAN.

PRINCIPAL redeemable at par after 1st May, 1881, in United States Gold Coin of the present standard; interest payable quarterly in United States Gold Coin, and both Principal and Interest exempt from taxation, whether under Federal, State, Municipal or Local Authority.

AS AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS, APPROVED JULY 14, 1870, AND JAN. 20, 1871.

The Proceeds of these Bonds are to be applied to the Redemption and Cancellation of United States Five-Twenty Bonds; as provided in said acts.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

The Secretary of the Treasury having concluded with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and themselves; and with Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co., representing Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and themselves, a contract for the negotiation of the remaining Five per cent. Bonds of the Funded Loan of the United States; the undersigned are prepared to receive applications at par and accrued interest for any part of

$300,000,000
UNITED STATES 5s OF 1881,

Issued under the acts of Congress above mentioned.

Applications may be made payable either in cash (in gold) or in Five-twenty Bonds of any issue.

The Bonds now offered ARE ALL THAT REMAIN OF THE $500,000,000 FIVE PER CENTS. AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS, and it is hardly necessary to say that the combination intrusted with the management of this negotiation embraces connections in Europe and America which practically insure the placing of the entire amount and the REDEMPTION OF $300,000,000 OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, AFTER WHICH ONLY FOUR AND ONE-HALF AND FOUR PER CENT. BONDS WILL REMAIN FOR HOLDERS OF FIVE-TWENTIES DECLINING THIS LAST OPPORTUNITY TO EXCHANGE FOR FIVE PER CENTS.

The Coupon Bonds are in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. The Registered Bonds are in like amounts, with the addition of denominations of $20,000 and $50,000. Interest, PAYABLE QUARTERLY, will commence from 1st of February, the first interest payment being May 1, 1873.

The Bonds may, at the option of the holder, be registered, and United States Treasury Checks for interest thereon will be sent from Washington to the Post-office address of the holder, in any part of America or Europe.

Applications will be received at the office of either of the undersigned, and must be accompanied by the required deposit.

Payment in gold will be made as follows:

5 Per Cent, - - On Application.
5 Per Cent. - - On Allotment.
40 Per Cent. - - On May 1.
50 Per Cent, - - On June 1.

When preferred, the deposit upon application may be made in currency or any United States bonds.

Interest at 5 per cent. (gold) per annum will be added from Feb. 1 to the date of the several payments.

Payment in Five-twenties will be made by exchanging Bond for Bond, interest being adjusted to Feb. 1. The preliminary deposit of 5 per cent. in such cases will be returned upon receipt of the Five-twenties, the class of which must be specified in the application.

The Books will be opened simultaneously in Europe and America on the *4th inst., and remain open until the evening of the 7th inst.*, and the allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter.

Provisional receipts (scrip) will be given for the deposits. The Bonds will be furnished at as early a date as practicable against corresponding amounts of Five-twenty Bonds or payment in full.

Should the allotment of Bonds not equal the subscription, the preliminary deposit in each case will be returned forthwith to the extent of the excess.

When desired we will furnish the coin (without commission) and make settlement in currency, and will also receive at current market price, any Bonds of United States other than Five-twenties.

JAY COOKE & CO.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Applications will also be received by Messrs. FISK & HATCH, VERMILYE & CO., HENRY CLEWS & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., FIRST NATIONAL and FOURTH NATIONAL BANKS, from whom the forms may be procured.

To Investors.

To those who wish to REINVEST COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ THE GREAT
MIDLAND RAILROAD
NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

We offer the remainder of the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, limited to $20,000 to the mile, to close out the loan.

A LONG STRETCH OF ROAD, INCLUDING THE NEW-JERSEY SECTION, IS FINISHED, AND TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING INTO JERSEY CITY. From Oswego eastward THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York division alone prevents RUNNING THROUGH FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO. On the incomplete section the MASONRY and GRADING are finished, and ballasting and track-laying progressing with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce THE COMPLETION OF THE ENTIRE ROAD OF THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

For sale or exchanged for Government and other securities at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., corner William-st.,

OFFER FOR SALE the small quantity remaining unsold of the INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and recommend them as an undoubted FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITY. Present earnings *more than double* the amount required to pay interest, and constantly increasing.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ WE ARE NOW SELLING THE GOLD Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company's Southern extension or Chicago connection, at 87 and accrued interest in currency. We confidently recommend these bonds to investors. For further information apply at our office, No. 18 Wall-st.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

☞ GOLD BONDS,
FIRST-CLASS.
ST. LOUIS CITY WATER LOAN.

Principal and interest payable in gold at Bank of Commerce. This is an excellent time to exchange Government bonds and get a first-class security, paying a much larger income. For sale by

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 3, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs..........	6	Resin, bbls..........	692
Bees-wax, pkgs.......	2	Moss, bales..........	16
B. E. Peas, bags.....	100	Oil, bbls............	237
Copper, bbls.........	37	Sugar, hhds..........	24
Dried Fruit, pkgs....	476	Leather, sides.......	2,350
Eggs, bbls...........	417	Molasses, bbls.......	1,690
Flour, bbls..........	11,165	Butter, pkgs.........	2,143
Meal, bbls...........	100	Cheese, pkgs.........	540
Wheat, bushels.......	11,400	Pork, pkgs...........	600
Corn, bushels........	16,700	Cut-meats, pkgs......	6,495
Oats, bushels........	16,150	Lard, tcs............	3,845
Malt, bushels........	4,688	Dressed Hogs, No.....	1,073
Barley, bushels......	6,500	Tallow, pkgs.........	50
Peas, bushels........	600	Grease, pkgs.........	77
Seed, bags...........	482	Pea-nuts, bags.......	898
Cotton, bales........	7,666	Skins, bdls..........	59
Flax-seed, bags......	46	Starch, pkgs.........	600
C. S. Oil, bbls......	50	Rice, pkgs...........	21
Beans, bbls..........	259	Tea, pkgs............	286
Hemp, bales..........	89	Tobacco, hhds........	108
Hops, bales..........	91	Tobacco, pkgs........	914
Hides, No............	9,014	Wool, bales..........	737
Hides, bals..........	117	Whisky, bbls.........	1,090
Oil-cake, pkgs.......	108		

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted firm, within the previous range, on, however, a moderate trade; sales, 2,600 bags by the Brazilian, (a resale,) on private terms; stock in first hands here, this evening, reported as 28,107 bags. Other kinds quiet, but quoted strong in price; 1,000 bags Porto Rico sold on private terms for shipment to Genoa. Quotations as before.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery, and somewhat nominal as to price, though quotations have not been altered. Sales, 419 bales, (of which 200 bales were to arrive,) including 219 bales to spinners and 200 bales to shippers. For forward delivery there has been a moderate trade reported at about former rates. Sales have been made of 12,800 bales, (of which 5,000 bales on Saturday evening, and 7,800 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with February contracts closing at 20⅞c.; March, 20⅞c.; April, 21c.; May, 21⅜c.; June, 21⅝c.; July, 22c. The receipts at this port to-day were 7,666 bales, including 747 bales from New-Orleans, 1,218 bales from Savannah, 3,799 bales from Norfolk, and 1,902 bales per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 26,751 bales, and thus far this week 44,609 bales, against 36,178 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 2,291,418 bales, against 1,951,121 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary......	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜	19
Good Ordinary.	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛
Strict Good Or.	19 13-16	20 1-16	20 5-16	20 9-16
Low Middling..	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	21
Middling......	21⅜	21⅝	21⅞	22⅛
Good Middling.	22⅞	23⅛	23⅜	23⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour shows rather more firmness, on limited offerings, but the dealings are restricted, checked in part by the difficulty of making deliveries; No. 2, Superfine, shipping Extras, and desirable trade Extras, in most request, the shipping stock chiefly for the West India market. Sales have been reported of 8,900 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 40@$7 25, chiefly at $6 75@$7 25 for fair to very choice; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 35@$7 85, chiefly at $7 60@$7 85; good to very fancy do., $7 90@$8 65, chiefly fancy stock at $8 50@$8 65; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 20@$7 80, chiefly at $7 50@$7 75; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 50@$7 90; fancy shipping Extra Western at $8@$8 50 ℘ bbl, and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 2,500 bbls. City Mills stock, for the West India trade, at very full prices.

Southern Flour, though inactive, is decidedly firm and comparatively scarce. Sales, 300 bbls., at from $6 90@$8 for very inferior to very choice shipping; $8 @$13 25 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ℘ bbl....California Flour scarce and quiet; held above the views of buyers....Rye Flour in demand and steady at $4 75@$6 40 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl. Sales, 200 bbls., chiefly at $6@$6 40 ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate request at $3 45@$3 75 for Yellow Western; $3 40@$3 50 for White do.; $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 225 bbls., in lots....Bag Meal selling slowly at $1 17@$1 20, and Bolted do. at $1 40@$1 50....Oat-meal at $7 25@$8 ℘ bbl....Buckwheat Flour in some demand, within the range of from $3@$3 40 for State and Pennsylvania, ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—A livelier inquiry has been noted for the better grades of Spring, mostly for shipment and on speculative account, at rather firmer rates, on quite meagre offerings of stock. In other kinds there has been very little movement, yet holders have shown confidence. Sales have been reported, since our last, of about 71,000 bushels, including 50,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, on private terms; quoted at $1 62@$1 64 for fair to strictly prime; 10,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee do., in store, on private terms; quoted at $1 70@$1 71 for fair to prime; also, odd lots of Spring at $1 54@$1 58 for No. 3, and $1 65 for No. 2 Chicago, and of Red and White State and Western at $1 90@$2—the White being common stock—and White California at $2 15 ℘ bushel....Corn has been moderately active at full previous prices, with the main inquiry for old Mixed Western, in store. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 34,000 bushels at 64½c.@64¾c. for old Mixed Western, in store; 65½c.@66c. for do., afloat; 60c.@62c. for new Mixed Western and new Yellow do.; 67c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store.... Rye has been very quiet, the high prices asked for full lots checking operations. Western quoted at 90c.@92c.; State at [illegible]....Barley has been dull at old figures; prime lots offered reservedly....Barley-malt [illegible]....Oats have been firm and in fair request, mainly on trade account, with sales reported of 49,600 bushels at 53c.@56c. for new Mixed Western; 55c.@57c. for new White do.; [illegible] for new Black do.; 53½c. for fair average old Mixed do. in store; 54c.@54½c. for Mixed State, in lots....Feed selling in lots within the range of $25@$28, chiefly at $27@$28 ℘ ton; market steady.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	Feb. 3, 1873.	Jan. 27, 1873.	Feb. 5, 1872.
Wheat, bushels.........	930,544	908,982	3,157,903
Corn, bushels..........	2,878,348	4,030,882	[illegible]
Oats, bushels..........	1,059,531	1,151,348	2,498,666
Barley, bushels........	511,443	508,000	287,298
Rye, bushels...........	33,330	41,768	432,450
Peas, bushels..........	5,208	5,208	2,487
Malt, bushels..........	174,492	165,550	93,801
Grand total, bushels....	5,357,431	6,878,259	7,152,456

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in light request and less firm; sales, 865 bbls. Strained at $3 65, subsequently quoted at $3 70 ℘ 280 lbs....Tar inactive at former figures....Spirits Turpentine rather quiet at 66½c.; sales, 250 bbls., chiefly at 66c. ℘ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been inactive at former rates, including Western at $38@$39 50, currency; City at $39 50@$40, gold, ℘ ton.

OILS—Have been generally slow of sale, within the previous range. We quote: Crude Whale at 62½c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 73c.@76c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 65@$1 70; Bleached at $1 70@$1 75; Lard-oil at 85c.@87½c.; Red-oil, 48c.; Saponified, 48c.@52c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 93c.@95c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 22½@$1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 58c.@60c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil at 43c.@45c.; Yellow at 50c.@62c.; White at 60c.@64c. ℘ gallon; Palm-oil at 8½c.@9c. ℘ lb.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, dull at 8½c.@9c.... Refined quiet; held at 20½c. Sales, 1,000 bbls., February, at 21c., now quoted at 20½c. Also, 5,000 bbls., in bulk, 100 flash test, at 16c....Refined, at Philadelphia, quoted at 20c., asked....Refined, in cases, 27c.@27½c. ....Naphtha nominally as before.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive for early delivery, yet quoted about steady; sales, 50 bbls. new Mess at $14 25; 20 bbls. old do., at $13 50; and 50 bbls. Western Prime at $14. For forward delivery, market dull and irregular, within the range of $14@$14 25 for Western Mess, February to April options....Dressed Hogs have been in more urgent demand and quoted stronger, City ranging from 6¾c.@7½c., and Western, 5¾c.@6½c....Cut-meats have been more freely dealt in at steadier prices for Hams, but rather easier rates for Dry-salted Shoulders, which latter have been in better supply. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 boxes Short-cut Hams, 16 lbs., at 9¾c.; 200 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 5½c.; 150 boxes Bellies at 8c.@8½c., the latter rate for 12 lbs.; 2,500 Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 12c.@13c.; 1,700 Smoked Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c.; 500 tcs. Pickled Hams, 15 lbs., February and March, at 10c.; 500 boxes Shoulders, February and March, at 5⅛c.; 50 boxes Long-cut Hams, 20 lbs., at Chicago, at 10c.; 50 boxes do., 24 lbs., at Milwaukee, at 9c.; 150 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, at Chicago, on private terms, quoted at 4½c. asked....Bacon has been in more demand, but somewhat irregular in price; sales, 125 boxes Long Clear at 7c.@7½c.; 1,000 boxes Long and Short Clear, February and March, and 1,000 boxes do. do., March, at 7¼c.; 400 boxes do. and do., April, 7½c.; 250 boxes Short Clear, March, at 7¾c.; 200 boxes Short Clear, early delivery, at Chicago, at 6½c.; 300 boxes Short Rib, and 100 boxes Long Clear, at do., at 6½c....Lard has been comparatively quiet, but quoted about steady for early delivery, with sales of 450 tcs. Western Steam at 8⅛c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 Western at 8c.; 125 tcs. City Steam, at 8⅛c. For forward delivery, there has been a fairly active movement reported, at rather steadier rates; sales, 500 tcs. Western Steam, February option, at 8¼c.; 4,500 tcs. do., March, at 8⅜c.@8 7-16c., chiefly at the latter rate; 500 tcs. do., April, at 8 9-16c.; 500 tcs. do., March option, at Chicago, on private terms, quoted at $7 55, and 250 tcs. do., April option, at do., also on private terms, quoted at $7 70@$7 75.... Beef products quiet, within the former range; sales, 75 bbls. and 75 tcs. Beef; also, 70 bbls. Beef Hams, within our range, of from $9 50@$11 75 for New Mess and $12@$12 50 for New Extra do., ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $19@$23 for Prime Mess; $22@$26 for India Mess, and $25@$28 for Extra India Mess....Beef Hams, $30@$32 50 ℘ bbl....Butter and Cheese strong as to values, on a fair inquiry, chiefly on home trade account, for the finer grades of stock, which are not offered with much freedom.

SEEDS—Clover has been quoted firmer, on lighter offerings and a moderate demand; sales 470 bags, in lots, at 9¾c.@10 1-16c., with very choice held at 10½c. ℘ lb. Flax and Timothy dull at old figures. Calcutta Linseed quiet, but steady; sales, 2,400 bags by the Cambrook Castle, at $2 51, gold, 4 days.

SOAP—Has been selling moderately in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 10c.@10½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 6¼c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been quiet, but essentially unchanged as to price, including Mace at $1 20@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 92½c.@95c.; Cassia at 26½c.@27c.; Cloves at 27½c.; East India Pepper at 16½c.@18c.; White Pepper at 28½c.@30c.; Ginger at 10c.@11½c., gold, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Raw quite dull, but without further change as to values; 160 hhds. fair Refining Cuba sold at 8¼c. ℘ lb. Refined quiet within the previous range.

TALLOW, &C.—There has been a good inquiry noted for Tallow, at full rates; sales, 134,000 lbs. fair ordinary to prime at 8⅝c.@8 15-16c. ℘ lb. Stearine scarce and firm, but inactive.

WHISKY—Has been sold to the extent of 350 bbls., in lots, at 93½c. ℘ gallon, showing less firmness.

WOOL—Sales of Wool during the month of January, Messrs. Walter Brown & Son sum up thus: 687,200 lbs. Fleece and Pulled, 35c.@73c.; 217,000 lbs. Noils at 42½c.; (154 bales do., 43c., gold;) 43,500 lbs. Scoured, 55c.@$1 02; 73,000 lbs. Combing, 55c.@80c.; 10,000 lbs. Western Wool, at 50c.; [illegible]

[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible] ....Provisions at [illegible] ℘ bbl.; 300 boxes Bacon on private terms....For the north side of Cuba, a bark, 392 tons, with Shooks, from St. John, at 35c.; two schooners, with do., from do., at 37c.; a brig, 171 tons, with Lumber, from do., at $11; a bark, 228 tons, from Boston, on private terms....For Matanzas, a schooner, from Portland, for Cardenas; a bark, 480 tons, from Boston, and for Barbados, and another, 329 tons, from do., on private terms....For Hayti and back to Boston, a schooner, 100 tons, at 1,400....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, another from Bucksville, and two others from Brunswick, at $10; two from Union Island at $10 50, and one from Elizabeth at $8....For Boston, a schooner, 191 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, Ga., at $12 25.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 3, 1873.

There was a heavy run of horned Cattle to hand on yesterday and to-day. Many of the belated trains came to hand altogether, and encumbered trade; quality ranged from poor to choice, prices from 10c.@15c. ℘ lb., weight from 5½ cwt. to 8¼ cwt., on 55 lbs. to 60 lbs. to the cwt., net. Bulls, coarse and fat, sold from $4 75@$5 50 ℘ cwt., live weight. Milch Cows were slow; prices ranged from $40@$70 ℘ head. Veals were scarce, and were not quoted. Sheep came to hand in heavy lots, and were generally far better in quality than they have been heretofore; quality ranged from coarse Western Sheep to choice State and Canada stock; prices in large lots ranged from 5½c.@8c. ℘ lb. Trade in Hogs continues brisk. Live Hogs sold from 5¼c.@6c. ℘ lb.; general sales at 5⅝c. ℘ lb.; these quotations were on a light run, quality fair. City dressed and Western dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

Burchard & Merritt sold for selves, 30 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for G. Ward, 60 good Ohio Steers at 14c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for M. P. Doty, 118 rough Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; held on sale, 101 Illinois Steers. S. Rosenthal sold for self, 83 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 100 fair Illinois Steers at 12c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. S. Schuster sold for N. Morris, 76 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 45 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for self, 180 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11½c.@14c. ℘ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8½ cwt.; also, 4 choice Ohio Steers at 15c. ℘ lb., sold on estimate weight. T. H. Williams sold for self, 32 Illinois Steers, common, with a good top, from 10c.@13c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Richardson & Westheimer sold for selves, 72 common Illinois Steers, from 10c.@11½c. ℘ lb.; weight 6½ cwt.; G. W. Vail sold for self 36 fair Illinois Steers, from 11c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; H. M. Valentine sold for self 32 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@13c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; J. & D. Waixel sold for self and brother 175 fair Illinois Steers, from 12c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weights from 7¼ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; 273 rough Illinois Steers, from 11c.@11½c. ℘ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7 cwt. scant; P. McCaffry sold for self 68 rough Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 54 Texan Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Woods 124 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong; S. Healy sold for self 51 rough Illinois Steers, from 11c.@11½c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt. T. Gillies sold for self 75 choice Ohio Steers from 13½c.@14½c. ℘ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; 15 good Missouri Steers at 13c. ℘ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 86 common Illinois Steers from 11c.@11½c. ℘ lb., weights from 6¼ to 7 cwt. W. Thompson sold for self 132 Indiana Steers, from common to good, from 11½c.@12c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. strong; 131 Ohio Steers, from common to choice, from 11½c.@12½c.@14½c. ℘ lb., weights from 6½ to 7½ cwt.; for M. H. Mulhall 53 Steers, Mixed Missouris and Cherokees, at 10½c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 318 Illinois Steers, generally fair Cattle, from 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weights from 6½ to 7½ cwt. scant; held on sale 100 nice Ohio Steers.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, Hume & Elliott sold 286 Sheep, weight 25,240 lbs., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 52 Sheep, weight 4,580 lbs., at 7½c. ℘ lb.; 60 Sheep, weight 5,800 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 254 Sheep, weight 24,100 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 157 Sheep, weight 15,280 lbs., at 7¾c. ℘ lb.; 282 Sheep, weight 33,330 lbs., at 8c. ℘ lb. Same firm sold during this past week 5,734 Sheep, for $35,772 82; average per head, $6 17. J. Kirby sold 200 Sheep, weight 16,720 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb., 48 Sheep, [illegible]

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, [illegible] sold [illegible] Indiana Sheep, [illegible] 178 Sheep, [illegible] 278 Ohio Sheep, [illegible] held on sale, 15 cars.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Feb. 3, 1873: 3,276 head of horned Cattle, 26 Cows, 302 Veals.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Feb. 3, 1873: 8,763 Sheep, 26 Cows, 30 Veals, with 13 cars of Sheep due.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Feb. 3, 1873: 8,740 Sheep, 13,192 Hogs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Flour firm and steady; sales of Superfine Winter at $5 50@$6; Extra Winter, $6 25@$6 75; Double Extra Winter, $6 75@$7 50. Wheat dull and drooping on lower grades; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 34½@$1 34¾; only sample lots of Winter in the market. Corn dull and lower; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 31½c., East side on track; 35c., in warehouse. Oats dull and unchanged; sales of No. 2 at 29c., east side on track; 29c., in elevator. Barley firm; only sample lots selling. Rye firm at 73c.@79c. for No. 2. Whisky dull at 88c. Pork in good demand for future sales; sales of 3,000 bbls. at $13 at Quincy, seller March; $13 25 here March; $13 50 here April. Bulk Meats—Sales of Clear Sides at 6¼c. spot; packed lots on orders sold at 4¼c. for Shoulders; 6¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7c. for Clear Sides. Bacon steady; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 7¾c. seller May; order lots sold at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8c. for Clear Sides. Lard salable at 7¼c.; held higher. Live Hogs firm at $3 90@$4 30, mostly at $4@$4 20. Cattle quiet; sales of common to choice Texans at $2@$4 37½; common to choice native Cows and Heifers, $1 75@$4; fair to choice Steers, $4 50@$6. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 5,000 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 21@$1 22; No. 2, $1 26, cash; $1 27¼, seller March; No. 3 Spring, $1 11@$1 12; Rejected, 98c.@98½c. Corn firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 30½c.@30¾c., cash; 31½c., seller March; Rejected, 27½c. Oats steady at 25¼c.@25½c. for No. 2; 22½c.@22¾c. for Rejected. Rye quiet and unchanged at 65c.@65½c. for No. 2. Barley dull, and a shade lower at 72c.@72½c. for No. 2 Fall; 60c. for No. 3. Provisions quiet, weak. Pork nominal at $12, cash; $12 25@$12 30, seller March; $12 50, seller April. Lard steady at $7 30, spot. Meats in fair demand, but easier for futures; sales of Shoulders. Bulk Meats, packed, at 4¼c., cash and seller March; 4½c. loose, seller April; 5¼c., loose, spot; Short Clear Middles, packed, 6¼c., seller March. Green Meats steady; sales of Shoulders, 15 pounds average, 3¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 5⅞c. Hams, 6¼c.@6½c. for 20 to 16 pound averages. Dressed Hogs quiet and weak at $5 for Light; $4 85@$4 90 for Heavy. Whisky quiet and weak; nominally at 87½c. Receipts—7,500 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 17,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Feb. 3.—Flour firm; Western Spring, $7 25@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull; sales of 750 bushels Iowa Spring, on the track, at $1 50; 4,000 do. White Canada at $1 82@$1 83; 700 do. White Michigan at $2 03. Corn steady; sales of 7,500 bushels No. 2, in store, at 53c.; 4,000 do. Western, on the track, at 52c. Oats active; sales of 3,000 bushels Western, in store, at 40c.; 300 do., on the track, at 42c. Barley firm; Western No. 2, 95c.; Canada, 95c.@$1; two-rowed State, 78c.@80c.; four-rowed, 90c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley-malt steady; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Provisions—Mess Pork, $13; Short Cuts, Mess Beef, $12@$13; Hams, 10½c.@11c.; Shoulders, 6½c.@7c.; Breakfast Bacon, 7½c.@8c.; Dried Beef, 18c. Lard, in tierces, 8c.; kegs and tubs, 8½c.@8¾c. Other articles unchanged. Grain in store and afloat—Wheat, 212,925 bushels; Corn, 194,279 bushels; Oats, 77,273 bushels; Barley, 138,160 bushels; Rye, 15,617 bushels; Peas, 544 bushels; Barley-malt, 22,306 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—Flour steady at $8 25@$8 50. Wheat steady at $1 73@$1 75. Corn in fair demand and higher at 42c. Rye quiet at 85c.@86c. Oats steady at 35c.@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter steady. Provisions dull; easier, but not quotably lower. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard dull; Steam held at 7¼c.; buyers 1-16c.@⅛c. less; Kettle held at 8c. Bulk Meats dull at 4¼c. for Shoulders; 5¾c. for Clear-rib Sides; 6⅛c. for Clear Sides, all fully cured. Bacon steady at 5½c. for Shoulders; 7⅛c. for Clear-rib Sides; 7½c.@8c. for Clear Sides. Green Meats steady at 4c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, as to weight; Clear sides 6c., offerings light. Hams sold at 9½c. for 15 lb. averages. Live Hogs firm at $4 40@$4 75, mostly at $4 60@$4 70; receipts, 3,000. Whisky steady at 88c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3.—Flour firm; sales of Extra Family at $7 50; A No. 1, $8 25; Fancy, $9 25. Wheat firm at $1 70@$1 75. Corn sold at 42c. Oats sold at 30c.@31c. Rye sold at 85c.@90c., in bulk, on arrival. Provisions in fair demand, steady and unchanged. Pork sold at $13. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 5¾c.@5⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅝c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Sugar-cured Hams sold at $12 25@$13; Plain, $12@$12 25, all packed. Lard sold at 8c.@8¼c.; strictly choice, 9c.@9¼c. Bulk Meats sold at 4¼c.@4½c. for Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 7c.@7¼c. for Clear Sides. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—Flour dull and weak; [illegible]

OSWEGO, Feb. 3.—Flour steady; [illegible]

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Wheat is in small supply and firm. Rye steady. Corn sold in small lots at 67½c. for Western Mixed. Barley meets a good malting demand, and rules steady; sales, 5 cars No. 2 Canada at $1 10; 1 car Six-rowed State at $1, and 12 cars of Western and Two-rowed State on private terms. Oats dull and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 3.—Flour in good demand at $8 50@$10 50. Corn to arrive sold at 65c. Oats, none here. Bulk Meats easier at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 7c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7½c. for Clear Sides. Lard quiet and unchanged at 8¼c.@9½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—Cotton in moderate demand; Good Ordinary, 18¾c.; Low Middling, 19c.; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 3,458 bales; gross, 9,560 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 11,579 bales; to the Continent, 4,525 bales; coastwise, 1,710 bales; sales, 1,560 bales; last evening, 2,500 bales; stock, 203,440 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 3.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 18¾c.; Low Middling, 19¾c.; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 3,737 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,698 bales; to the Continent, 1,999 bales; coastwise, 2,047 bales; sales, 954 bales; stock, 64,785 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 3.—Cotton dull; Good Ordinary, 18¼c.; Low Middling, 19c.; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 4,331 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,127 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 54,961 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 3.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; net receipts, 2,739 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,127 bales; sales, 860 bales; stock, 71,141 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 2,899 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,700 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 41,681 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Cotton steady; Middling, 21¼c.; net receipts, 27 bales; gross, 4,820 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WOOD ON BRIDGES.

JOHN WILEY & SON, No. 15 Astor-place, will publish on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5,

A TREATISE ON THE THEORY OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES AND ROOFS. By DE VOLSON WOOD, Professor in Stevens Institute of Technology. Illustrated with numerous wood engravings. This work is designed as a TEXT-BOOK and for practical use. 1 vol., 8vo, cloth..$3

They have recently published:

A TREATISE ON THE RESISTANCE OF MATERIALS, and an Appendix on the preservation of Timber. By DE VOLSON WOOD, Professor of Engineering, University of Michigan. 1 vol. 8vo, cloth..............................$2 50

₊ This work is used as a text-book in Iowa University, Iowa Agricultural College, Illinois Industrial University, Sheffield Scientific School, New-Haven; Cooper Institute, New-York; Polytechnic College, Brooklyn; University of Michigan, and other institutions.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE-works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

PERSONAL.

YOUNG WOMAN MISSING.—SINCE Jan. 29, Susan McManus, aged about twenty, light hair and eyes, employed as maid and waitress in 52d-st.; has sisters living out in 52d-st. and Shrewsbury, N. J. Seemed ill and wandering in mind when last seen. Information anxiously solicited. Address M., Box No. 5,912 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, [illegible]

Will be received [illegible] at 12 M., for [illegible] best Lackawanna [illegible] current year [illegible] O. B., on cars [illegible] about equal [illegible] 2,000 tons, [illegible] use, to be delivered [illegible] ton or Carbondale [illegible] about equal [illegible]

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, [illegible]

Will be received [illegible] the supply [illegible] chined Co[illegible] month, [illegible] at Jersey City [illegible] New-York, [illegible] pany bids in all cases.

L. D. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1873, for furnishing United States Postal Cards, for and during a period of four years, commencing on the first day of May, 1873.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The cards will be three by five and one-eighth (3×5⅛) inches in size, made from "bond paper" stock, (cotton and linen mixed,) calendered, the fibre beaten but long, worked together in a solid sheet without pasting, and suitably calendered on both sides for printing and writing in ink or pencil. The cardboard must weigh six (6) pounds per thousand (1,000) cards, and each card, at the option of the Postmaster-General, must bear a water-mark from water-mark rolls to be furnished by the Government.

PRINTING, DIES, PLATES, &C.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel-plates made from a die the property of the Government. Two forms of plates for thirty-six (36) cards each will be furnished to the contractor, mounted to the height of ordinary printing-type on metal blocks, spaced accurately, to cut the size of the cards, ready for the press; said plates to be kept in repair and renewed at the cost of the contractor.

The Department reserves the right to cause the design, die, rolls, plates, color, and water-mark of the card to be changed whenever the public interest may be subserved thereby; and to require, when necessary, new designs, dies, rolls, plates, colors, and water-marks, equal in every respect to those supplied by the Government, to be furnished within a reasonable time, at the contractor's cost, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General. And it is expressly understood that all dies, rolls, plates, and water-mark rolls, made or used at any time during the existence of the contract, shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered in good working order to the Postmaster-General, or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

NUMBER OF CARDS FIRST YEAR.

The estimated number of cards required for the first year is one hundred millions (100,000,000), but the contractor must furnish all that may be called for without reference to this estimate, be the same more or less.

BUILDING, SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar-proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, (25,) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When four thousand (4,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

At the time the contract takes effect the contractor shall have on hand, ready for delivery, not less than five million (5,000,000) cards, and shall, from and after that date, deliver with all reasonable dispatch, packed, addressed, and labeled as aforesaid, such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the Post-office in the city or town where the contractor does business; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General; the cost of delivery, as well as all expenses of packing, water-proofing, boxing, addressing, and labeling, to be paid by the contractor.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three months.

INSPECTION—AGENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, who shall at all times have full and free access to all apartments, safes, and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and whose duty it will be to require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room at the place of manufacture, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the United States.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the contractor in the presence of the agent of the Department.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same, for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department, together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished, and stock on hand or in process of manufacture.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department cards inferior to the sample furnished to the bidder by the Department.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for cards actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement, in writing, with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) as a forfeiture, for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the General Appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that, if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish, to the acceptance of the Postmaster-General, within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster-General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SPECIMENS AND FORMS OF BID.

Specimens of the printed card and card-board, (without the water-mark, which is not yet completed,) together with blank forms for bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered, unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postal Cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE,
Feb. 3, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, for the furnishing of stationery for the Marine Court, Surrogate's office, Department of Finance, and County Clerk's offices, a sample of which may be seen at the Clerk's office of the Board of Supervisors.

By order of the
COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
S. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by installments, if Desired.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and pronounced par excellence. Office and Salesroom, No. 806 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf. Co.

A. L. PATTERSON'S FURNITURE Storage Establishment, Nos. 511 and 513 6th-av., near 30th-st.; best in the City. Pianos, furniture, baggage, and all kinds of goods taken on storage at moderate rates; best references. Furniture moved by experienced men, and large wagons for removal of furniture, pianos, &c., in City or country. N. B.—Furniture, pianos, &c., boxed for shipping.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. W. J. Florence.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BUFFALO BILL—Mr. J. B. Studley.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALHAMBRA—Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Rawlinson, Mr. Neil Warner.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CHARITY BALL.

MACDOUGAL-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Lecture by Prof. Allen Carr.

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☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

It was an uncommonly poor day for special legislation in Congress yesterday. The Senate laid on the table the Webb Australian Steam-ship subsidy, and the House passed, without a division, a resolution condemning the grant of any part of Goat Island for railroad purposes as unwise and inexpedient. The passage of the latter resolution was enlivened by an attempt on the part of Mr. SARGENT to get an ex-M. C., named McRuer, of California, turned off the floor of the House, on the ground that he was a lobbyist. After this scene had closed, Mr. DAWES reported adversely the bill for refunding the cotton tax, for the consideration of which the House refused to set apart a day. On the whole, Congress is to be congratulated on yesterday's work.

A movement, to which we have already referred, has been begun in Brooklyn to secure the annexation of that city to this. We have already pointed out that the interests of the two cities are substantially identical, and that unity of administration ought to be both more economical and more efficient than the present method. Some of the most energetic citizens of Brooklyn are engaged in the present effort to secure consolidation. Among them are Mr. STRANAHAN, of the Park Commission; Mr. A. A. LOW, Hon. C. L. BENEDICT, Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District; Mr. District-Attorney TRACY, Judge J. M. VAN COTT, Mr. H. B. CLAFLIN, Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, and Mr. DEMAS BARNES. They propose a commission to investigate the matter, to consist of ten members from each city, and to report to the Governor in October next.

Mr. COLFAX again solemnly declares that he never saw OAKES AMES' cheque for $1,200 until the 24th of last month, and that he "never received a dollar from him on any account whatever." We believe Mr. COLFAX, and we think the public will believe him too. We are not prepared to regard Mr. COLFAX as a dishonored man on the word of OAKES AMES. Let Mr. COLFAX be patient. If he is right, as we are persuaded he is, the public will do him justice.

A memorial was presented to the Senate yesterday, by Mr. CONKLING, against the repeal of the Bankrupt law. It was signed by a large number of our leading merchants, including Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BENEDICT, HALL & CO., and E. S. JAFFRAY, and others. The views of such firms on such a question are entitled to respectful attention.

Gov. DIX, in refusing to pardon a murderer named GAFFNEY makes a statement of his views which ought to receive the widest publicity. He says:

> If the expression of my purpose in similar cases will have the effect of deterring evil-minded persons from committing this highest of crimes, I am willing to have it understood that circumstances of a very extraordinary nature will be needed to induce me to interpose for the purpose of annulling the deliberate and well-considered determinations of juries and courts.

This declaration of the Governor helps to make the punishment of murder certain. It now remains for the prosecuting officers, in this City especially, and for the courts, to show that punishment will be prompt as well. What about the man SIMMONS?

A slight indication of the power of public opinion in these latter days is afforded by the action of the East River Bridge Company yesterday. A report was adopted recommending that the charter be altered so that two additional directors representing each city be placed in the board, who shall be members of all the committees, and shall report annually to their respective cities. So far, so good. But this hardly carries out [illegible] tectors, that the company should be controlled by the two cities.

The charter amendments drafted by the Republican Central Committee adopt, without very obvious reason, the somewhat cumbrous definition of the functions of the City Chamberlain, inserted in the charter proposed last year by the Committee of Seventy. This office is the most purely ministerial and clerical of any in our local Government, and yet there seems to be an irresistible tendency to magnify its functions by a mass of useless verbiage, and to exalt its importance by attaching to it a monstrous salary. In his double capacity of City and County Treasurer, the Chamberlain has duties which can easily be discharged by an hour's work per diem, and yet it is proposed to give him, under a reformed charter, a salary larger than that enjoyed by the President of the United States. The tax-payers look for better things than this from the present Legislature, and it is to be hoped that, either in committee or in the course of general discussion, the Chamberlain's salary will be cut down by at least two-thirds, leaving it at the still very liberal figure of $10,000 a year. The largest railroad corporation in the country would not pay for the discharge of similar duties over $3,000 to $4,000 per annum, and the City of New-York is not rich enough to spend on the keeper of its bank account the preposterous sum of $30,000 a year.

Mr. SHERMAN'S Finance bill came up in the Senate yesterday. Except Mr. BUCKINGHAM, only the opposition took part in its discussion, which turned mainly on the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury under the law as it is, as well as under the measure proposed. No opportunity was given to test the strength of the bill in the Senate. Whether the portion of the measure directly relating to specie payments succeed or fail, the provisions securing free-banking are right in their aim, and should be promptly passed.

History According to Mr. Tilden.

We have had the pleasure of receiving from Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN seventeen long slips of printed matter, measuring about twenty-six feet eight inches in length, or upward of eight yards and a half. It is like the sea-serpent in its huge proportions. It broke down the very letter-box in which it was placed, and we have been obliged to get a special desk fitted up to accommodate it. This interesting document is supposed to be a reply to some recent references to Mr. TILDEN which have appeared in the columns of THE TIMES; and it is designed to prove that Mr. TILDEN had everything to do with the exposure and overthrow of the Tammany Ring, and THE TIMES nothing. So be it—what is the good of arguing about it? Let Mr. TILDEN have his own way. It does not appear to us to be worth while to print nearly nine yards of Mr. TILDEN'S exquisite composition, for the purpose of convincing the public that Mr. TILDEN slew Tammany. We will make a fair bargain with him: we will concede all the credit to him, if he can get the public to concede it also. We will consent to have it appear that we had nothing whatever to do with the contest. We decline to have any controversy with Mr. TILDEN upon this subject, because neither of us can decide it. The public alone can be the judges. If they can recollect anything that Mr. TILDEN did toward the exposure of TWEED and his gang, between September, 1870, and July, 1871, when the hardest part of the fight was being waged, they will doubtless give him credit for it. If they look at our files during the same period, they will scarcely find a day in which we did not attempt to make some progress toward convincing the public that their City rulers were dishonest men. Throughout that time Mr. TILDEN never opened his mouth. But we will not discuss the point with Mr. TILDEN or anybody else. If the public consider that Mr. TILDEN did the work, we shall not utter a word of protest against its decision. But we do not feel called upon to print an "argument" on the subject which would reach from THE TIMES office to the City Hall, and which is of no possible interest to anybody except Mr. TILDEN himself.

There are, however, one or two statements put forward in this enormous document which perhaps deserve a moment's consideration. They are statements which prove that Mr. TILDEN'S memory has broken down under the strain of the intellectual exertions requisite to produce printed matter enough to paper a good-sized room. Mr. TILDEN knows very well that we have a high regard for him. When his own paper, the *World*, sneered at him as a disreputable sort of "railroad politician," we took up the cudgels for him, and saved him from further attack. There is nothing in the world we would not do for him, short of printing a "defense" which it has taken him nearly a month to write, and would take anybody else about three days to read. Considering our affection for Mr. TILDEN, it is very distressing for us to observe signs of an utter break-down in his splendid constitution. Surely he would not deliberately make a false statement? Yet it is quite certain that there are many statements in this colossal pamphlet of his which are not true. How are we to account for that? Like a still more eminent man, (if anybody can be more eminent than our dear SAMUEL,) Mr. TILDEN would not "tell a lie." When, then, he denies what did happen, and narrates things which did not, and repeats conversations which never took place, we are bound to believe that it is only Mr. TILDEN'S memory which has played him a trick, as memory is very apt to do after a man has been occupied in severe mental exertions for several generations.

Let us accompany Mr. TILDEN about half a yard or so through his 1,280 square inches of type. According to his own account, he entered the field of reform on Nov. 2, 1871. If he will look back at THE TIMES of September, 1870, fourteen months before Mr. TILDEN whispered of war, he will find several [illegible] ing a speech at TWEED'S Convention at Rochester. But Mr. TILDEN says "he did not preside, and it was not TWEED'S Convention." Mr. TILDEN called the convention to order, made a speech about the perils of centralization in the general Government, and did not utter even one of his mellifluous murmurs about the "centralization" which TWEED & Co. had introduced into this City. But, he pleads, "true men, in the intervals of battle, rest on their arms." If Mr. TILDEN had rested on his arms without getting on his legs, we should have had less cause of complaint against him. He knew that the delegates to that convention were chiefly henchmen of TWEED. TWEED himself moved the nomination of Governor. PETER B. SWEENY, HALL, and others of the Ring took part in the proceedings. Yet Mr. TILDEN says it was not TWEED'S Convention. He certainly found out that some of his friends at that convention were no better than they should be, for one of them stole his watch. That came of keeping bad company. We admonished Mr. TILDEN at the time, and he thanked us for it. He does not seem to be so grateful now. In saying that the convention was *not* TWEED'S, Mr. TILDEN exhibits a failure of memory. In saying that he (Mr. TILDEN) did not preside at it, he puts together half a truth and half the other thing, for he *did* open the convention with a long speech.

One other statement of Mr. TILDEN is all that we need refer to at this moment. He intimates that but for his nerve and courage—fancy Mr. TILDEN bragging of his nerve!—we should have given way in the contest. We were just breaking down when the stalwart Mr. TILDEN came and propped us up. We have found out, since the fight was won, how many people had to do with it whom we never saw or heard of at the time. We were already convinced that we had nothing to do with it. But we never knew till now how much we owed to Mr. TILDEN. In September, 1871—long after the worst part of the contest was over, and when we felt ourselves in smooth water—Mr. TILDEN says he saw one of the managers of this paper at Saratoga. He (the manager) seemed to "feel the stress" of the battle. Mr. TILDEN shouted words of encouragement in his ear, administered a few restoratives, inspired our manager with some of his own indomitable pluck, and thus made THE TIMES all right again. Yet once again did this valiant soul infuse fresh courage into our drooping hearts. It was a thrilling moment. We were so reduced in spirit that we had to repair to Mr. TILDEN for succor—a melancholy fate. Mr. TILDEN is the last man in the world to whom anybody would look for presence of mind, except that presence of mind which leads a man to take to his heels when he scents danger in the wind. But, it appears, it was to this youthful Antæus that we fled for help in our tribulation. He was full of fire and resolution—who ever saw Mr. TILDEN otherwise? He patted us on the back and made men of us again—but let him tell his own story, merely substituting A and B for the names which he mentions:

> Some five or six weeks later—after Mr. GREEN was in as substitute for Mr. CONNOLLY, I went into the Controller's office. There sat Mr. A. and Mr. B. The former said, "We want an interview with you." Mr. GREEN kindly gave us a room in the basement. When we had arrived there, and were seated, Mr. A. said: "Do you see any daylight?" and went on to say in words which I may not be able literally to repeat, that the contest was too exhausting to be continued very long. I stretched out my hand to him, and said: "Be of good cheer! We shall win this fight."

There is no such affecting picture in the *Iliad*. It at least required a deputation to draw Achilles from his tent. But in our case Mr. TILDEN alone appeared to strengthen and encourage us—when the fight was over. He stretched forth his hands, as Abraham did over Esau, and blessed us. He tried to impart to us some of that same lion-hearted spirit which has enabled him to run from so many fields of battle. The benignant influence of his blessing remains with us still. The picture is beautiful, but its beauty springs from the delusive coloring of the imagination. Mr. TILDEN is a great man, but we never asked for an interview with him. Mr. GREEN requested us to see him. We consented, and we then and there told Mr. TILDEN plainly that it was time he and the other Democratic leaders let the public know on which side they were prepared to fight; that it was disgraceful for them to remain silent; that he (Mr. TILDEN) must not expect to escape censure any longer if he still refused to join in the attack on Tammany. For the managers of this journal to have said that the fight was "exhausting" at the very time when victory was within easy reach, would have been manifestly absurd. No such words were ever uttered—even Mr. TILDEN guards himself against positively asserting that they were. Those who know Mr. TILDEN, and those who know the managers of this journal, can judge for themselves which of them were the most likely to need encouragement. Mr. TILDEN was remonstrated with in earnest language upon his inaction; he begged that the interview might be kept secret; and he breathed forth in a mournful undertone a promise to put on his armor and enter the field without delay. Mr. TILDEN must have dreamt since that he was suddenly transformed, on that afternoon, into another Hercules. In reality, he seemed to be afraid of his own shadow. He appeared to think that TWEED was waiting for him at the door. His voice was never raised above a lover's whisper. It was not until success was assured by the results of the November election that the intrepidity of his soul revealed itself. After that he did good service—we have never denied it. But he reverses the position of the combatants. When TWEED was dangerous, Mr. TILDEN did not venture to stand in his path. When TWEED was down, Mr. TILDEN pulled out his little sword and declared that he had killed him. He was like Jack Falstaff after Shrewsbury—there was no end to the foes he had slaughtered. But he did not bless us in 1871—we humbly [illegible] and bless us now.

The Latest Mare's Nest.

Only two journals in New-York have had the hardihood to openly defend the verdict of the Tweed jury. The one is the most disreputable sheet published in the City; the other is the New-York *Tribune*, which seems determined to emulate the infamous reputation of its obscure contemporary. Perhaps the most charitable way to deal with the recent freaks of the present management of the *Tribune* would be to assume that they are out of their senses. We suppose they would be the first to repudiate any such apology for a series of highly disgraceful articles. We must, therefore, conclude that they have deliberately taken sides with corruption, and are trying, with willful and premeditated design, to secure the defeat of public justice, for the benefit of one of the greatest criminals of modern times. During the trial, they labored to prepare the public mind for a verdict favorable to TWEED, by throwing discredit on the prosecution. The indictment was "loose"—where, it was not stated; gross errors had been committed—how, it was not explained. Then, toward the close of the trial, the Judge's ruling was held to be "inexorable," and it was hinted, under cover of some faint praise, that his definition of the meaning of the word "audit" was a very extraordinary one, and quite new in the annals of jurisprudence. Of course, when the want of agreement was announced, the *Tribune* was not surprised; it had all along "foreshadowed" it—"worked for it" would have been a better phrase—and the public was invited to believe that TWEED would never be convicted while his prosecution remained in its present hands.

Of course, this was highly-consoling for TWEED, and still more so to the "able" counsel whose very fat fees depend on their ability to persuade the boss thief of the Ring that he has only to fight the people long enough to get off. It is morally certain that TWEED will never be convicted at all, if the present line of prosecution fails. Nobody knows this better than the *Tribune*, and hence it can afford to serve its client by professing great solicitude for his conviction, while industriously and maliciously trying to discredit the instruments through whom that conviction must be effective. Yesterday the paper "founded by HORACE GREELEY" fairly outdid itself in this line. It asked its readers to believe that TAYLOR, BRENNAN, and LOEW—the fast friends and allies of TWEED—are supremely anxious to secure his conviction. In the sense that the *Tribune* is, they doubtless are, and they have labored for it as earnestly as their journalistic confederate. We are asked, further, to believe that Senator O'BRIEN, to whom it is primarily due that TWEED is on trial at all, and the "Custom-house organization," which is the *Tribune's* name for the Republican Party of New-York, are in a conspiracy to secure the escape of the great plunderer of the Treasury. "TWEED has escaped and is to escape," we are told, in return for his "support" (*sic*) of the National, State, and City tickets of the Republican Party, last Fall. The parties to this bargain, be it noted, are Senator O'BRIEN and the Republican managers in this City. Now, it is notorious that during the late campaign TWEED, personally, was simply a cipher in the struggle, that his declared adhesion would have defeated any cause, and that any value he could possibly have had was through the men who owed to him their political existence. Every one of his creatures was on the side of the *Tribune*—TAYLOR, LOEW, BRENNAN, the two SHANDLEYS, GENET, "JIM" IRVING, and the whole disreputable gang in whom the fall of their patron swindler left any political vitality whatever. As for Senator O'BRIEN, the *Tribune* wasted all its arts of bullying and coaxing to bring him over to its side, and raved about the "treachery" of this same "Custom-house organization" in taking very effectual measures to secure his defeat.

Such trifling bits of history do not, however, affect the *Tribune* in the slightest degree. It talks wildly about "coalitions" and "conspiracies," just as it did before the 5th of November showed them to be the phantoms of a diseased imagination; and, in obedience to some inscrutable impulse, it tries to make black appear white, just as if there had been no election at all. Analyze the argument, and see how like a political nightmare it is. Senator O'BRIEN, who, according to the *Tribune*, owes the Republican Party nothing but uncompromising opposition, is working with it to get the man acquitted of whose crimes he furnished the earliest proof. This same party has intrusted the "laboring oar" of the Tweed prosecution to a Liberal Republican lawyer, and has placed on the Bench a judge who not only rules "inexorably" against the man whom his party has agreed to let off, but gives such a charge as would have elicited from any honest jury a conviction within fifteen minutes after their leaving the box. All the friends of TWEED are engaged in packing juries with loafers and "bummers" for the purpose of convicting their master, and all his enemies are laboring hard to get him acquitted. If anybody pays for the manufacture of this sorry stuff, they must have very great faith in the prospects of TWEED, for it could only produce the desired effect on a community of rogues and idiots, every one of whom would be accepted as a competent juror by FIELD, FULLERTON & CO., for the trial of their client. If not dictated by corrupt motives, then the *Tribune* twaddle is sheer lunacy.

Count Corti and the Mixed Commission.

The Treaty of Washington, as is well known, besides the Court of Arbitration for the settlement of the Alabama question, created a commission for the adjustment of all claims arising from acts committed against the persons or property of British subjects during the late war. This board consists of three Commissioners—Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY, appointed by the Queen of England; [illegible], of Indiana, appointed by the President, and Count CORTI, the Italian Minister at Washington, named conjointly by the two Governments, who is Chairman, and umpire in all disputed cases. Four hundred and seventy-eight claims have been filed before the commission, varying from a few thousand to several millions of dollars, the amount, in all, reaching the enormous sum of nearly sixty millions. Aside from those relating to the Confederate bonds, which were rejected from the beginning, the Commissioners are called to pass judgment on other cases, such as those arising from cotton burnt by our armies, from damage to other property, personal arrests, &c.

Many of these claims have been placed in the hands of certain lawyers of this City, with the understanding that, should they secure a favorable decision, they would share a large portion of the awards; and as might be expected, a powerful ring has been formed, eager to secure by any means the rich prize. Thus we behold the singular spectacle of American citizens, claiming a high degree of respectability, seeking to plunder the national Treasury under the cover of British claims, while a board composed of a majority of foreign gentlemen stands watch in defense of the interests of the Government of the United States. The commission has already given awards for claims amounting to about twenty millions, and the total sum granted up to this time does not reach $275,000.

It is no wonder that with such meagre results, these plotters should have conceived the idea of dissolving the commission, in the hope of so influencing its reorganization as to make it more subservient to their interests; and as the Italian Minister stands more directly in the way, they set about to effect his removal. His high character they could not impeach, but by indecent abuse and vulgar ridicule they hoped so to disgust him that he would resign his position. Accordingly, he has lately found himself the object of scurrilous paragraphs in several sensational prints, inexplicable except to those who understood the secret springs which caused them.

These insults have had no other result than to unite the Commissioners more closely together, and to call forth the respect and approval of all honest men for their upright and honorable course. Count CORTI has not been frightened by his assailants, and, strong in the approbation of the two Governments, as well as of his own, he will continue faithfully to fulfill the high trust to which he gives his time and thought, with no other reward than the sense of discharging his duty conscientiously. The sentiments of the American people were well expressed by Mr. EDMUNDS, the other day, when he said in the Senate:

> It ought to be a matter of indignation to every fair-minded American that some persons in this country have apparently undertaken to malign a most honorable gentleman, who adorns his diplomatic station at this capital as the representative of a friendly European Power, whose character for honor, learning, and capacity is above all reproach; because, under the direction and through the friendly courtesy of his Government, he has consented to act as one of the arbitrators in certain important matters of difference between ourselves and another Power; and in the course of that administration of his duty—for I can imagine no other possible reason—he has felt himself compelled to pronounce judgment against sundry large claims which had been urged before the commission by counsel of that class whose fees are generally contingent; and thereupon some newspapers in the country are filled with all manner of accusations against and abuse of this gentleman, which, of course, everybody in this capital knows to be unfounded and selfish, but which must necessarily be a subject of mortification to his Government, as well as to those of Great Britain and the United States.

The Reformed Board of Supervisors.

This board has broken ground in favor of Reform. They have taken the first step, and we are assured that in the single item of the care and keeping of the County buildings they have saved the people over forty thousand dollars per annum.

This seems strong condemnation of the corrupt Ring previously existing, but are we quite sure that something more should not be saved?

The County officers have *in part only* charge of the new Court-house and the two other buildings, all situated together in the Park. For the purpose of taking charge of these they have appointed the following force:

Seven janitors	$9,300
Eight watchmen at $1,000 each	8,000
Seven male cleaners at $600 each	4,200
Thirty female cleaners at $480 each	14,400
Two engineers at	2,700
Five firemen at $900 each	4,500
Total	$43,100

It will be satisfactory always to know the exact service required of persons in the public employ, and then we shall all be able to judge of the economy exercised. In the absence of such official information we hesitate to criticise.

We wish to say, however, to the gentlemen starting out in this reform that it will not do to compare their work with the corrupt Ring which they have superseded, but that they must justify themselves by the necessities and wants of the public service. The City has a police station and a large number of men within a few hundred feet of the County buildings. Could not these men be trusted to look at these County buildings occasionally, to see that no one runs away with them? An independent police has not heretofore been a protection against thieves—since all the vouchers were stolen while under the care of these political watchmen. We are assured that not more than three tons of coal are used per day in the Court-house. Are not five firemen and two engineers rather more for that service than can be justified in the interest of Reform? What duty has seven janitors to perform during the day at a cost of $1,500 each?

It seems like a small matter to speak of the employment of thirty women at $40 per month; but since these buildings are seldom cleaned, and the labor performed by these women is confined to but three or four hours per day, either the number or compensation seems extravagant. We caution Re- [illegible]

A Puzzle for Philosophers.

Mr. DARWIN and other scientific men who have adopted his theory of the origin of species, have given very plausible explanations of various physical peculiarities of men and animals. Thus, the white color of the Polar bear, and the green hue of certain butterflies, are intelligently accounted for upon the theory of "the survival of the fittest." There are, however, a number of phenomena which are yet wholly without explanation, and to which Mr. DARWIN'S attention might profitably be turned. Among these is the problem why the W. H. JOHNSONS, of New-England, should be characterized by glass eyes?

The existence of this curious phenomenon was very recently brought to light by certain detective police officers of Boston. These officers were dispatched throughout New-England in search of one W. H. JOHNSON, a man whose acquaintance the authorities of Boston desired to make, and whose distinguishing feature was a glass eye—if, indeed, an artificial eye is entitled to be called a feature. It will hardly be credited that the detectives actually met no less than four different men, each of whom bore the name of W. H. JOHNSON, and each of whom possessed a glass eye. Moreover, none of these JOHNSONS was the particular JOHNSON for whom they were searching; neither was a fifth W. H. JOHNSON, also with a glass eye, of whose existence they learned, but whom they did not actually meet—the JOHNSON in demand. Now, here were five men, each bearing the same name, and each addicted to glass eyes. Surely we have sufficient data for assuming that in New-England, if not elsewhere, that species of the human race known as "W. H. JOHNSON" is distinguished by the invariable characteristic of a glass eye.

How to account for this curious fact is a task which it is obvious that scientific persons alone are competent to undertake. Probably Mr. DARWIN would explain it by his pet hypothesis of the survival of the fittest. He would assume that certain natural laws gradually brought about the extinction of W. H. JOHNSONS with normal eyes, and that inasmuch as these causes do not affect W. H. JOHNSONS with glass eyes, the latter have survived to be the only representatives of the W. H. JOHNSON species. This would be an entirely satisfactory explanation, did it include a statement of the particular causes that have led to this result. The unscientific mind finds it impossible to conjecture what could have been the precise natural laws which were hostile to the existence of the normally-eyed W. H. JOHNSONS; and it is greatly to be feared that even were Mr. DARWIN himself to undertake to define them, his definition would be purely conjectural, and hence eminently inconclusive. Still, the problem, difficult as it seems to be, is one which ought to command the attention of every fearless scientific investigator. The Boston detectives in collecting five specimens of glass-eyed W. H. JOHNSONS have done a service to science. The obvious generalization that all New-England W. H. JOHNSONS are glass-eyed has already forced itself upon every thoughtful mind. It remains for scientific persons to grapple with these facts, and to find their true and only explanation.

The Police Courts.

Of all the subjects of legislation at Albany this Winter, none, after the charter, is of so much importance as the Police Courts of this City. They are the gates of criminal justice; and, by their connivance, the great and little villainies of politicians and plunderers are screened. In large measure, we have reformed the higher judiciary; but in these lower courts, the favorites and the theories of Tammany Hall remain intrenched. Until these courts are reformed, the work of purification will be but half performed, and will be in imminent peril. It is not enough that the inferior and bad men on the Police Bench be removed; but we must get rid of the corruptions inherent to the method of electing justices, for criminal administration, in small districts. They are nominated by the viler classes; and, to secure their elections, come under all sorts of demoralizing commitments to those classes. We must have these justices nominated by superior officers, to whom also they must be made to feel their responsibility. The Reform movement ought speedily to assure us these results; and the people are resolved to hold its leaders responsible for them. We are glad to hear that a bill, fully adequate for such purpose, and backed strongly here, irrespective of party, is to be made the subject of a hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly on Wednesday next; and we know it will be advocated by friends of Reform entitled to be heard. Let us have vigorous action, and no delays which admit of no other explanation than connivance [illegible] schemes of the officers and knaves [illegible] alone are interested in preserving these courts as they are.

MINOR TOPICS.

If the petition for preventing the Sound boats from coming below Corlear's Hook, printed elsewhere, is signed by every one whose safety has been endangered by these boats, it will be a tremendous document. The Sound boats are twenty-five in number. Within seven-eighths of a mile from the Battery to the Hook, and in a narrow channel, these twenty-five steamers cross at various angles the tracks of some thirty ferry-boats, and at an hour when the latter are heavily laden with passengers. This is done every day, and some abatement of the obvious risk is demanded.

M. MICHEL CHEVALIER, the eminent French financier, has the courage to tell his countrymen that they are preparing to spend on military armaments sums much heavier than they can afford to pay. He maintains that a vast system of armaments is an error, at the present time. The ground on which he bases his argument is as remarkable as the argument itself. He says: "A very great military establishment would only be justifiable if there [illegible] venge. But [illegible] is noted, [illegible] COBDEN; of a man who professes the doctrines of a cosmopolitan free-trader and friend of humanity. When the thought of revenge has taken so deep a hold of the French mind that one of its most independent thinkers dare not plead in favor of retrenchment without admitting the moral necessity for another great slaughter, to redeem the misfortunes of the last, he would be a very hasty prophet who should tell us that the era of great wars is over.

It was raining last night at Port Deposit, Md., and the inhabitants were engaged in futile attempts to imagine the consequences of a break-up of the ice-gorge above their town. If, happily, they escape the fate which seems impending, they may take a hint from the Yankees on the White River, N. H., near its junction with the Connecticut. The Yankees aforesaid have just broken up an immense mass of ice at that point with dualin in such a way that the river is carrying it off harmlessly.

The explosion of six steam boilers in three widely-separated localities, resulting in the killing of some fourteen, and the wounding of some *forty* persons, is an occurrence which staggers one's faith in the doctrine of averages. If we are to be subjected to this sort of flood of accidents of exactly the same species, the theory of the philosophers who say a man is as safe by the side of a steam boiler as on a horse-car loses its charm.

Judge BRADY yesterday instructed the Grand Jury that in his opinion the pistol, as well as the knife, was a "concealed weapon," the prohibition of which was intended by law, and the carrying of which should be punished severely. This is a step in the opposite direction from the curious doctrine until recently prevailing, that a pistol was not within the range of legal prohibition. Undoubtedly, such cases as that of poor [illegible] lend force to Judge BRADY'S views.

Will not Superintendent THORNE come over and help those who have to use Nassau-street? The condition of that thoroughfare, through which passes a strong current of the great flood of City travel, is simply intolerable to man and beast. It would seem that nothing is ever removed from it, and the accumulation of snow, slush, ice, mud, and filth is something no mortal could believe in till he had seen. It is true, the rest of the lower part of the City is nearly or quite as bad; but a beginning must be made somewhere, and suppose [illegible] THORNE tries Nassau-street.

OBITUARY.

L. R. Shewell, Actor.

Mr. Livingston R. Shewell, a well-known actor, died on board the steam-ship Adriatic, on the 14th of January last, while on his return home from Europe. Mr. Shewell was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 29, [illegible], where he made his début May 10, 1853, at the old Chestnut-street Theatre, under the assumed name of Roberts, as *Martin* in "London Assurance." He subsequently took an engagement at the Arch-street Theatre, where he remained several seasons. He then came to New-York and made his first appearance here at Niblo's, under the Chapman and Gilbert combination. During the season of 1867 he was at the Boston Museum, and in 1868-9 at Selwyn's Theatre. During Mr. Fechter's appearance at Niblo's Mr. Shewell was engaged to support him, and won much praise by his judicious interpretation of the parts assigned to him, more especially of that of *Don Sallust* in "Ruy Blas." After leaving New-York he played in a number of the Southern and Western cities, and then paid a visit to Europe, where it is probable he contracted the disease terminating in his death. In 1856 Mr. Shewell was married to Miss Henrietta Wilks, of Philadelphia, then a dancer at the Arch-street Theatre, who died about one year after her marriage, and Mr. Shewell a year or two subsequently was united to Miss Rose Skerrett, of New-York. On the arrival of Mr. Shewell's remains in this City they were transferred to Philadelphia, the funeral taking place from his late residence, in Mount Vernon-street, yesterday.

GOV. DIX ON MURDERERS.

He Declines to Commute a Death Sentence, and Foreshadows His Future Conduct.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Gov. Dix has transmitted the following letter in reference to the application for a commutation of the sentence of John Gaffney for the murder of Patrick Fahey:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Jan. 31, 1873.

Grover Cleveland, Esq., Sheriff of Erie County:

DEAR SIR: I have considered the application for a commutation of the sentence of death pronounced upon John Gaffney for the murder of Patrick Fahey, in the City of Buffalo, and on a critical examination of the case, I find no reason to interpose the Executive authority of the State to shield him from the punishment awarded by the law. The jury, after a protracted deliberation upon the testimony, found him guilty of murder in the first degree; the Court of Appeals, on a review of the record of his trial, discovered no error of law in the proceedings or the verdict, and he has had, in all the steps taken for his defense, the benefit of able and devoted counsel.

A large number of the citizens of Buffalo, including supervisors, members of the Common Council and the jurors, have petitioned me to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life. While participating in the sympathy felt by his fellow-townsmen for the young family of the condemned criminal, I cannot forget that our sympathy is equally due to the friends of the victim, who was hurried without a moment's warning into eternity, and to the orderly members of society whose lives are in daily peril from the alarming prevalence of murder. Nor can I forget that such an exercise of clemency as is asked of me may, by inspiring in brutal violators of the law the hope of escaping punishment, become an incentive to new crimes. In this case the criminal was playing at cards in a drinking-saloon, armed with a murderous weapon, and ready to use it on the first provocation; and after an interchange of opprobrious language with a young man who had entered the room, he fired at the latter three shots, of which one proved fatal.

I can find no justification for defeating the execution of the law by the interposition of my authority, and if the expression of my purpose in similar cases will have the effect of deterring evil-minded persons from committing this highest of crimes, I am willing to have it understood that circumstances of a very extraordinary nature will be needed to induce me to interpose for the purpose of annulling the deliberate and well-considered determinations of juries and courts. I am, respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

The Water Supply.

In consequence of the numerous complaints recently made of the scarcity of water up-town, a reporter of THE TIMES, yesterday went to see Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, to ascertain the cause. It was stated that two cracks were discovered in the Murray Hill reservoir, which made it necessary to run off half the supply, and cut off one of the mains of the five supplied by this reservoir. Added to this diminution of the supply, was the drain caused by the custom which prevails during the frosty season, of letting the water run all night in tenement-houses to prevent its freezing. In this way a great deal is wasted. Mr. Tracy, the Chief Engineer of the department, was next called upon. He said the principal trouble was the breaking of a stop-cock at the reservoir, which it took twenty hours to repair by the speediest means. This was now repaired and the supply would be as full henceforward as it ever has been. He stated that a larger supply than usual has been distributed this Winter, which was mainly on account of the quantity wasted down-town. He assured the reporters that there would be no further scarcity.

FRANCE.

Press Assertions—The Modern Science of Ideas—The Death of Napoleon—French and English Surgeons.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873.

Some extraordinary publications have been made here during the past few days, and I send you a few of them as examples of the present condition of the Parisian mind. The chauvinisme of the French journalist is something wonderful, and one stands astounded at his amusing ignorance of everything that is going on in other countries. Everything that is done, invented, or discovered in any part of the world is at once attributed to the French, and spoken of as the direct result of Parisian civilization. The *Patrie* of to-day begins a scientific article by saying that it is not alone in France that men are working—happily for humanity—but, and here comes the point of the above confession, all the ideas developed by other peoples have had their origin in France. "For instance," says this intelligent writer, "who has not remarked that in nearly every branch of industry and the arts the people of North America do just the same things as ourselves, only they arrive at the end by different means, and in a different way. When we employ the direct line, they take a round-about road, and so on continually. Nothing would be easier than to multiply examples, but that would carry us too far." The only example given is, that while the French put lard in bladders, the Americans put butter up in muslin, a much cheaper process; but how this fact can be made to fit into the above theory he does not pretend to say. The end is gained after giving the impression that Americans are only a little behind the French in industry and the arts, but at the same time all their ideas come from France. A writer in the *Nineteenth Century* deals with the remarkable deceptions and superstitions of our country, and as an example of the former, states that the entire judiciary of the United States, as well as of England, had adopted the fallacious idea that chloroform could be administered for criminal purposes without the knowledge of the victim. In every case of crime where this was pleaded the judges accepted it with confidence, for no one in the country pretended to doubt that chloroform could be administered without the knowledge of the person. *Eh bien!* French genius has exploded this popular fallacy and shown how ridiculous the Americans have been in their credulity. Thereupon he branches out into *chauvinisme*, and holds our people up to the ridicule of his readers. The same journal is never weary of attacking those who attribute to Voltaire ideas and arguments he never used, for the pleasure of demolishing them. If I should say that French doctors deny the circulation of the blood, it would be very easy to prove that they were in the wrong. This would be a parallel case, but the reply would be that I was ignorant of the fact that no one did deny its circulation, or that I had falsely and willfully misstated the position of my opponents in order to give myself the honor of an easy victory over them. Can any man honestly say that a press which habitually makes use of such means is entitled to unrestricted freedom?

THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

But the most remarkable discussions of all have arisen over the death of Napoleon III. The doctors have opened fire upon each other, and the journals have taken up the cause. At first two or three doctors rushed into print to say that the honor of the diagnosis in this case did not belong to the English surgeons, for the French surgeons knew of the calculus some years ago. Another doctor went still further; not only had Dr. Nélaton discovered the presence of the calculus, but had informed the Empress that, owing to the advanced stage of the disease, an operation would result in death. Thus the English surgeons are not only not entitled to credit for the diagnosis, but are actually blameable for not seeing, as the French surgeons saw long ago, that an operation would be fatal. Each writer goes a little further than the last, and the charges made to-day are simply astounding. A writer in the *Liberté*, evidently a medical man, reviews the case at length. He begins by asking why, since the great French practitioners are silent, a war should be opened with the faculty across the Channel. "We must not," he adds, "alienate the English as we have alienated the Germans." From this, we may presume that he is going to defend the English surgeons, and this is how he does it: "It is evident, is it not, that we must put the cleverness of the operators above reproach. The first operation was late, perhaps, but it was not contrary to the indications. It has been said that the disease had advanced so far that an operation was necessary to prolong life beyond a certain period, but it was not demonstrated that an operation was necessary to enable the patient to reach this period." After going over the points in a doubtful way, and concluding that the patient was neither worn out nor enfeebled by his disease, the writer says: "But a great deal is said about chloroform. Was it not during the preparations for the third operation that death came, and have not the real circumstances of the death been concealed? Under this hypothesis all is clear and easily explained. It is probable that, finding the patient strong enough to support the third operation, the doctors began to administer the chloroform, which could not be endured. Perhaps, even, all hope of combating the asphyxia was not given over before noon, although certain dispatches announce the death at near 11 o'clock!" Here is a charge, by implication, that the Emperor did not die in the way reported, but was killed by chloroform. The first dispatches did, in fact, give the death at 12¼, a subsequent dispatch putting it at 10¾. The third operation was fixed at 12 o'clock, as is well known, and the conclusion is that the Emperor began to take chloroform at noon, and died, in truth, under the influence of it fifteen minutes later. This writer says there is no doubt about the skill of the doctor who administered chloroform, and kindly remarks that all the ways of administering it have about the same value, none being absolutely certain. It would be difficult, I fancy, to convey more distinctly the charge that the Emperor was killed by the English surgeons, who, on second thought, gave the time of death at 10¾ instead of at 12¼, as at first stated.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SURGEONS.

The *Nineteenth Century* gives, in a lighter way, some charges and insinuations equally out of place, and equally malicious. Being full of the quarrel between the French and English doctors, the writer called upon a friend, one of the most celebrated surgeons of Paris, and the director of a large hospital. He found the great surgeon in the midst of his books and scientific apparatus. After taking his visitor's hat and hanging it upon the head of a skeleton, the surgeon rolled a cigarette and at once opened conversation upon the subject of the day in medical circles:

> You have come to talk to me about Sir Thompson, said he at once. He is a skillful man. He is not the best of the English surgeons, nor is he the worst. He operates very well, but too quickly, and above all with too great ease. He has coolness, but no feeling; he works for the gallery, not enough for his patient; and provided the public praises his promptness and his dexterity, he cares very little for the rest, for he knows very well that beyond the patient's family, which appreciates the art otherwise than from a love of art, the public is full of indulgence for sleight-of-hand. Death can always be very easily explained by the fragility of our feeble nature. This is, moreover, the fault of the English surgeons of our day. Sir Astley Cooper, their greatest operator, knew it and deplored it during his latter days. Sir Astley Cooper is dead, and, believe me, dead altogether. (That is to say, his art has died with him.) "Sir Thompson does his surgery as Berger does his billiards; the two are equally celebrated. I saw Thompson a few years ago at Paris. He is a magnificent Englishman; tall, blond, with an audacious eye and an air of revery, a high and intelligent forehead, a straight nose, the mouth being scornful and full of ennui. Aristocrat to the tips of his fingers, he became celebrated by operating upon the King of the Belgians, who is dead; he [illegible] upon Napoleon III.; that is the second work carried from bad to worse, and he awaits a third. He is not a savant, for his works are [illegible] disavowed by everybody; he is not an anatomist, for the English are never anatomists or are so no longer. He is a stone-breaker, and that is all; and, as you can see, a stone-breaker who has very small luck. Ah! we need not stand down [illegible] to be proud of our surgery; there are not two surgeons in France who would have done as he did."
>
> "That does not alter the fact," said I, "that this calculus was remarked by your grand Nélaton."
>
> "My dear friend," said he, "each surgeon has his own way of acting, and I believe in each. When one says: You have a stone in the bladder, that means in simple French, I propose to get rid of it for you! Do you seize the shade of difference? What good is there in telling a patient that he has a calculus if the conditions are unfavorable for an operation? Nélaton felt the stone; but he felt, also, that the surrounding organs were so much deranged that death was certain. He notified M. Corvisart and the family, and said that he would send a surgeon from Paris to perform the operation whenever practicable. Things went on from bad to worse; other disorders set in; the machine was used up; the disease without remedy; an operation was certain death at very short date. Thompson decided upon operating when Nélaton would not. The Napoleons will always do wrong to trust to the English. I can see him from here, this big devil of an Englishman, Thompson, with his slow and masterly brutality, introducing his instruments into the organs of a moribund, and going ahead with British 'cheek' and coolness, *ad augusta, per angusta*, like the conspirators in 'Ernani.' The result was not doubtful, and—you know the rest."
>
> The conversation then ran upon lithotrity, the invention of which is claimed for the French surgeon Civiale, and all the merit of such operations is given to French surgeons, while the English surgeons are disparaged. The article concludes:
>
> This is the result of the conversation with my friend. I am authorized to affirm the correctness of the information he gave me, and I publish it all the more willingly because the English, who have yet Garibaldi's ball and foot very much at heart, address interminable reproaches to the surgeons of our country.
>
> "What!" they said, "you are going to let this brave and worthy man die!"
>
> "You have acted otherwise with your patient, gentlemen; *you have killed him!*"

These statements are so astounding that I give them to you at length, and all the more willingly because the school of medicine has taken up the subject. A hot dispute may be expected. The French surgeons say that they act with care and with regard for the patient, while the English go about their work with great brutality, caring nothing for the patient, and only anxious to win public applause. Such grave accusations will naturally call out sharp rejoinders, and if we can get our American surgeons into the arena some excellent results may be looked for with confidence.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

Mr. Spence and the $19,000 and $24,000 Checks—What Mr. Bushnell Says About Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Wilson Committee met at 11 o'clock.

B. W. Spence, formerly cashier and assistant treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was recalled and produced the original memorandum referred to in his testimony heretofore given, from which he made checks and drafts for certain parties for an aggregate amount of $126,000, the subsequent indorsement by the witness, including the name of James F. Wilson in connection with $19,000, and Gen. G. M. Dodge with $24,500.

Gen. Slocum asked whether witness did not give the check for $19,000 to C. W. Bushnell instead of to James F. Wilson.

Witness replied in the negative.

Gen. Slocum—Suppose Mr. Bushnell were to say the check passed into his hands, would you not then say you were mistaken.

The witness replied he would not.

Gen. Slocum remarked, apart from the evidence, he had heard Mr. Bushnell say the check came into his hands.

Witness said the Gen. Dodge check for $24,500 came back to him from the National Bank of the State of New-York.

MR. BUSHNELL RECALLED.

C. W. Bushnell was recalled. Remembered being at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, on the 8th or 9th of March, 1871, when the item of $126,000 was under consideration; there were no vouchers; the money was paid on his own statement; in December, 1870, after the action of the Secretary of the Treasury, the bonds of the company went almost out of sight, and there was not money enough to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds due Jan. 1. Witness then detailed the circumstances of his proposition to the company to receive certain securities on which to raise money to pay the interest due by the company. He went to Philadelphia, and saw Col. Thomas A. Scott and J. Edgar Thompson, who said they would assist in getting the company out of debt. He then returned to Boston, and made his contract with the company. As soon as he secured his money he started for Washington. He came here mainly, almost entirely, to secure legislation of Congress, in order that the Union Pacific Railroad Company should be authorized to give a mortgage on the bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs, so as to make the bonds better security. He, while here, undertook alone to present the case, as was his custom in such cases. He met the Iowa members, who would not move, as there was much jealousy about the bridge, both at Omaha and Council Bluffs. Witness saw there was nothing to do but to address Gen. Dodge, telling him to come on, promising to pay him for his trouble. Witness told Dodge what he wanted. Dodge at once said he had borrowed every dollar he could on his Union Pacific Railroad stock during the Summer and Fall, in New-York, in order to carry on his business, and the "damned Boutwell raid" on the Union Pacific Road had ruined him. Witness said I cannot help that, but you go to work to carry this game through, and I will give you all you lost, your expenses, and for your time. Dodge went to work, and in less than ten or fifteen days we had the bill through Congress just as we wanted it; all right, we settled all difficulties between Nebraska and Iowa at that time; I did take an interest in the legislation, principally to get up, and have printed and distributed the opinions of the best lawyers and reports of committees; I had no fear the Government would repudiate the contract with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and I have no fear now the Government will do so; we went home to Boston and had our annual election, but before we went we became satisfied we could not carry out our arrangements without the help of the company, a committee was appointed. When I said I promised Gen. Dodge to make good his expenses for services, &c., Dodge figured up and I agreed to pay him $24,500, and it is possible I gave him something more. Col. Thomas A. Scott having loaned several hundred thousand dollars, wanted $19,000 on account. The balance of the $126,000 I handed to the Secretary of the company in payment of the land grant bonds I had purchased from it.

In answer to a question, the witness said he paid Gen. Dodge the money for aiding and securing the passage of the bill to mortgage the bridge over the Missouri River, and paid Col. Scott $19,000 on account of money he had borrowed from him.

Q.—In what way did the Union Pacific Railroad Company obtain compensation for this expenditure of money? A.—The only compensation was to enable me to carry out my contract by taking one-half of their securities above the market price.

Q.—In other words, they gave you a bonus of $126,000? A.—It was to pay my expenses, legal and otherwise.

The Chairman—The charge on the books is for special legal expenses. Why was it charged in that way? A.—It was an error; it ought to have read "special and legal."

Q.—Was Gen. Dodge Chief Engineer of the road at that time? A.—I think not, but was a director at that time.

Q.—Who received the drafts and checks? A.—I received them all. I do not remember any persons being present at the time excepting the clerks, Mr. Spence and Mr. Williams. I handed Mr. Dodge and Mr. Scott their checks; perhaps I handed Mr. Bellins his check, and the balance I handed over to Mr. Williams.

The committee took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling the committee resumed the examination of Mr. Bushnell, who said he bought two millions and a half of the bridge bonds, and gave eighty cents on the dollar for them, when the outside price was only fifty cents on the dollar. For $2,126,000 of land-grant bonds he gave 72½, when in the New-York Stock Exchange they were 55. He had to make the arrangement with the company to pay the entire floating debt of the company, which, at the time, was $2,000,000, and to build the bridge. By the legislation he procured he reduced the interest on the bridge bonds from ten to eight per cent., and charged the company only the difference in the price he was to pay for the bonds, less what the company saved in three years in the payment of interest. Witness gave additional information on this subject. He was, in 1870 and 1871, a director of the company. In answer to a question asked by Mr. Shellabarger, the witness said he had no doubt the Union Pacific Railroad Company paid the parties interest under the Oakes Ames contract five per cent. additional to the contract price, in consideration of the rapidity with which the road was built, and for other causes. During further examination, the witness said his impression was that when he received all the checks and drafts from Mr. Spence, heretofore referred to in the testimony, he handed the checks and drafts to the parties, including Gen. Dodge and Col. Scott, on the day of the transaction.

Mr. Spence, recalled, said he did not remember that Col. Scott was in the office at the time he handed the checks, although he (Scott) was there during the day.

Examination of Bushnell was resumed: Gen. Slocum asked—How much stock did Gen. Dix hold in the Union Pacific Railroad Company? A.—Five hundred shares.

Q.—Do you know how he obtained them? A.—Not sufficiently to swear, even to my own satisfaction.

Q.—Do you not know they were presented to him by Credit Mobilier? A.—If you call Dr. Durant he can tell you.

Q.—I would prefer that you answer my question. A.—The first or second installment was paid for by Dr. Durant.

Q.—Did this come out of Dr. Durant's personal means? A.—I do not like to swear to that. In further interrogation witness said Dix's stock was bought by Credit Mobilier at par.

Q.—Why did you give him $50,000 for 500 shares of stock of the Union Pacific Railroad? A.—There was a variety of reasons. Gen. Dix was represented to us as somewhat aggrieved by his having been turned out of the Presidency of the company, and said he would rather remain as President than have the office of Minister to France.

Q.—Did he not write a letter to S. L. M. Barlow, which was read to your directors, which induced them to take the stock at par? A.—I saw the letter purporting to have been written by Gen. Dix.

Q.—Was it of such a character as alarmed your company, and compelled you to pay? A.—We were led from the letter and the remarks of Mr. Barlow to think it advisable to buy the stock.

Q.—And pay par for stock not worth it? A.—I never discredited the stock, being more sanguine than others.

Q.—Who was Treasurer when the first mortgage bonds were issued? A.—Mr. Cisco was Treasurer and Gen. Dix President of the company.

Q.—What was paid to these parties, for signing the bonds, over their salaries? A.—I never heard of anything being paid above their salaries.

Having been further interrogated, the witness said he never heard of a retainer of $10,000 given to a candidate for a seat in the United States Senate, M. H. Carpenter, on the ground that he was a friend of the company. He did not know of a single dollar having been paid in 1864, 1867, or 1871 as a retainer to any member of Congress.

In answer to Mr. Swann, the witness said Mr. Barlow read only a few lines of Gen. Dix's letter, and showed his authority to settle the matter for Mr. Dix.

Q.—Was the letter in a complaining or threatening spirit? A.—I think in a complaining spirit.

The witness, on reflection, said he might be in error in stating Gen. Dix's stock was given by Dr. Durant. It was barely possible it was given him by the Union Pacific Railroad Company as extra compensation. His impression was the stock was given to Gen. Dix.

Mr. Slocum asked whether the letter was not threatening as to the success of the bonds in Europe, unless his stock was taken at par. To which question the witness replied he was not prepared to say; but, to the best of his recollection, something like that was in the letter, or at least Mr. Barlow so stated. Mr. Barlow, on that occasion, did not show enough of the letter to gain a full understanding of its contents, but it was not thought advisable or for the interest of the company to quarrel with Gen. Dix's counsel.

In the course of examination the witness remarked that President Lincoln, when he signed the Pacific Railroad bill, said it would be one of the proudest acts of his life if he could take a ride over the road to the Pacific. Mr. Lincoln could not then have anticipated that every year the lobby would attempt to levy black-mail on the managers of the road.

Having been asked to state what he knew, the witness said that in 1869 the President was informed that a lobby was coming to Washington to induce such legislation as would reduce the price of the company's bonds. Last year the same thing was tried on the company. Being in the office, the President said he had been informed that it was necessary to provide a fund to be spent at Washington to prevent the company from being damaged. The witness said to the President he would recommend that not a dollar be paid for such a purpose. This year the question came up as to the company employing counsel of the lobby, when the President said the company would give to Congress and the committee all the facts which were known by its management, and if necessary, Mr. Poppleton, the counsel of the company, would be sent to Washington to assist in giving all necessary information, and see whether the road and its property could be protected without a lobby and the employment of money, as it was determined not to give a dollar, but to furnish every fact, and trust Congress and the nation.

Mr. Slocum—Was not the sum of $50,000 paid to Fullerton as black-mail?

Witness—Of course; I ordered it to be paid myself. All knew the origin of the controversy.

Gen. Slocum privately remarked that this was a matter of record on the impeachment trial of Judge Barnard, in New-York.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Rapid Transit Association—Mass-Meeting at Cooper Institute.

The Rapid Transit Association held a meeting at No. 602 Sixth-avenue last night, Mr. R. A. Witthaus in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. Harrison, Church, Courtland Palmer, Ruggles, Monteith, Stetson, Garretson, and Comstock.

The Executive Committee reported that during the present week circulars were to be freely distributed among the people of all classes, with the view of awakening an interest in the mass-meeting at Cooper Institute.

After a long discussion, it was agreed that a public meeting should be held at Cooper Institute on the 18th of the present month.

Mr. Morrison stated that the subject was a most important one. He wanted the people to know that no less than 77,600,000 of passengers traveled every year on the Broadway, Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, and Third avenues, leaving out the Fourth, Ninth, and Tenth, and the Bleecker-street lines. If this was the case, there was plenty of evidence to prove the fact that the traveling population would in the course of another five years, be immense. In the proper time the people would turn out en masse and vote on this question. After some minor discussion, it was agreed that ward meetings should be held at once, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Huntington, Long Island, Rioters.

Justice Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Brooklyn, yesterday delivered his decision in the matter of the people against Royal Sammis, Geo. B. Banks, and Claudius Prime. Sammis, Banks, and Prime are under arrest on a charge of riot in tarring and feathering George C. Kelsey, alias "Carthalto," the poet of Huntington, Suffolk County, and this was an application for their release, by habeas corpus, and the revision of Judge Montford's decision. Judge Pratt decided to hold the petitioners, and ordered them to be remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury.

It is reported that Mr. Storms, late conductor of the Long Island Railroad, a person well acquainted with Kelsey, while traveling for a New-York firm, last week, in Ohio, saw and conversed with Kelsey at a hotel where he, Storms, was stopping. Kelsey, however, evaded much conversation, and after leaving Mr. Storms he quietly settled his hotel bill and departed to parts unknown. He was registered at the hotel under an assumed name.

The City Chamberlain.

The appeal of Mr. Foley from the decision of Chief-Justice Barbour in favor of the City Chamberlain, was on the calendar of the General Term of the Superior Court, for argument, yesterday. Chief-Justice Barbour, being disqualified to sit on an appeal from his own decision, Mr. Dyett, counsel for Mr. Foley, suggested that another of the Judges might take his place, as was usual in the other courts. To this the Chief-Justice replied that the rule in that court had been, when a judge sitting at General Term was disqualified, to let the case go over the term. Mr. Dyett then offered to argue it before two Judges, Curtis and Sedgwick, if the other side would consent. Judge Edmonds refused to assent, and the case, consequently, went over to March.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The Committee on Civil Courts recommended the rescinding of the lease of the Eighty-fourth Regiment Armory, and that the Committee on Armories be instructed to provide premises suitable for an armory for that regiment. The resolution was adopted.

Supervisor Ottendorfer moved that two papers be designated to publish the sessions laws in accordance with the laws of 1848, as amended by the laws of 1870. THE NEW-YORK TIMES and the *Daily News* were designated on a ballot of the Board.

Supervisor Monheimer moved that the Controller pay John E. McGowan $2,666 as Clerk of the Fourth District Police Court, from Aug. 31, 1871, to Jan. 31, 1873. Referred to Committee on Salaries.

Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf Mutes.

A home for aged and infirm deaf mutes has been commenced by the Church Mission, and is temporarily located at No. 220 East Thirteenth-street, New-York. It is designed that this institution shall be national in its character. It is now ready to receive all deaf mutes who have become unable by disease or old age to support themselves. By thus bringing them together they can much better receive that religious instruction and pastoral care which they so much need. The officers of the society are: Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., President; D. Colden Murray, Esq., First Vice-President; James M. Austin, M. D., Second Vice-President; Isaac H. Holmes, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., General Manager.

ALBANY.

Evening Session of Legislature—Powers of Mayor Havemeyer—The Reservoir-Square Job Again.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Both Senate and Assembly were in session this evening, but neither had a quorum, the Senate having only fourteen members present, and the Assembly at no time over fifty. The fact of the want of a quorum was brought officially to the notice of Gov. Robinson, in the Senate, after some time had been consumed in transacting routine business, and, of course, the Senate was required to adjourn.

In the Assembly everybody knew a quorum was not present, but nobody moved a call of the House, and the session consequently lasted until after 10 o'clock, the time being spent in Committee of the Whole, in considering bills which were of a local character. Upon one of these a spirited debate sprung up as it made an appropriation of $5,000 by the State to build a railway in Fulton County. Mr. Lewis, of Delaware, attacked the proposition as unwise, opening the door to vast squandering of the State revenues, as other counties will come forward with similar demands. Mr. Heacock, of Fulton, defended the bill, also Mr. Batcheller, the latter saying the proposed road was intended to open up in part the Adirondack region. The bill was ordered to a third reading, but it was evident from the temper of the House that its future is uncertain.

All the members found on their desk this evening a memorial signed by Oswald Ottendorfer and others, as a committee of the German American Reform Organization. The paper insists that Mayor Havemeyer be invested exclusively with the appointing power and the charter election be held in the Spring. Among the signers is Louis C. Waehner, who was defeated for the Assembly in the Tenth New-York District by Hon. Jacob M. Patterson, who was the Republican and Reform candidate, having the indorsement of the Committee of Seventy. The Ottendorfer Committee, it is said, have been promised a public hearing before the Committees on Cities by some one, notwithstanding the fact that it was announced a week ago that the hearing was finally closed. As the members of the committees have not all been consulted, it is not certain that the hearing will be granted. There is a general feeling that time enough has been consumed in this way, and that if the case is to be reopened to every one who chooses to ask it at the eleventh hour, the reign of Tammany will be indefinitely prolonged.

Col. Emmons Clark, Major Smith, and Quartermaster Weed, arrived to-day as a committee from the Seventh Regiment, to urge upon the Legislature the project of an armory in Reservoir-square. They have been kindly received, and their arguments are receiving full consideration. This evening the matter was referred to the Committee on Cities, in the Assembly, and it will there receive prompt attention. Col. Clark and his associates promise to present a monster petition, signed by a very large number of the best citizens of New-York, asking that their prayer be granted.

Regular Report of the Proceedings.

The Senate met at 7½ o'clock P. M.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Lewis—To authorize the City of Buffalo to exchange lands with John C. Lord.

By Mr. Bowen—To amend the charter of the village of Batavia.

By Mr. Wodoin—Providing that the Southern Central Railroad Company may charge a fare not exceeding four cents per mile and four cents for any fractional part of a mile, and furnish commutation tickets at the rate of two cents a single mile and further for single passenger tickets, sold at any of the company's ticket offices, at the rate of three cents a mile.

Mr. Woodin also introduced a bill providing for incorporating the New York Warehouse and Railway Company, to provide improved wharves and warehouses in the City of New-York. The incorporators named in the bill are Henry C. Gardiner, George W. Beach, Henry M. Whitehead, Charles E. Blumenthal, Howard Shaw, Henry Cummins, and John H. Decker. The capital stock is to be $25,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The company propose preserving the harbor of New-York, and establishing a uniform system of piers, docks, and fire-proof warehouses in and around said city; the piers and wharves to be erected in such a manner as to allow water-currents to flow under them. The company shall also have power to construct a road-bed or roadway, not exceeding 100 feet in width, commencing at such place at the Battery as may be fixed upon; thence northerly parallel with the bulk-head line on the Hudson River, at a distance therefrom not exceeding 200 feet, to One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, or One Hundred and Forty-first-street; thence easterly on a curved line to a point on the Harlem River; thence southerly along the bank of said river to the East River; thence southerly along the water-front or bulk-head line to the place of beginning.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City are empowered to convey to this company the right of way along the public highways and the fee simple for the sites for the piers and wharves, to enable said company to erect warehouses thereupon.

THIRD READING.

The bills organizing a Board of School Commissioners for the City of Troy, also amending the Poor Laws of Erie County, were ordered to a third reading.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met at 7½ P. M.

A memorial was presented from the German-American Reform Organization of the City of New-York, praying, first, that the executive powers created by the organic law should be exclusively invested in the hands of the Mayor, and that the Board of Aldermen should not have anything to do with appointments; second, in favor of holding the charter elections in the Spring of the year.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Van Cott—To amend the act to prevent the deposit of carrion in the East and North Rivers and New-York Bay. It provides that, immediately after the passage of the act, and within two months preceding the 1st of May in each second year, the Governor and Senate shall appoint one respectable citizen of Kings County, to be known as Horse Inspector of the Counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester, and Richmond, with a salary of $1,500 per annum, to be paid by the Controller of the State out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

By Mr. Deering—To extend the time for collecting assessments for opening Riverside Park, New-York, to the first Monday in January, 1875.

By Mr. Deering—To authorize the appointment of two additional clerks for the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, New-York, by the Recorder and City Judge, at a salary of $2,500 each.

By Mr. Herring—To prevent fraudulent and fictitious bidding at auctions. It prohibits the auctioneer or owner making false bids, under a penalty of $250 fine.

By Mr. Goss—Requiring the sale of any real estate by virtue of a foreclosure and mortgage to be made by the sheriff of the county where such real estate may be situated in the manner now prescribed by law.

By Mr. Goss—Regulating charges of fees for service of summons and complaints or other papers, except in New-York, Kings, and Westchester Counties. It prohibits any charge on papers issued in any action in the Supreme Court or County Court, unless such services are made by the Sheriff of the county wherein the defendant may be served.

By Mr. Opdyke—Amending the act securing to creditors a just division of the estate of debtors who convey to assignees for the benefit of creditors, which provides that, in case of omission or refusal on the part of assignees, his bond may be prosecuted, and the moneys collected thereon shall be applied in satisfaction of the debts.

By Mr. Van Valkenburg—To authorize the construction of a railway in Broadway, Union-place, and other streets of New-York. It incorporates Mr. Geo. O. Jones and his associates to construct a double-track railroad, starting at South Ferry, through Whitehall-street, Broadway, Union-place, and the Bloomingdale road to King's Bridge. Returning it connects with nearly every ferry. The company is to pay a reasonable compensation to all stages which shall be displaced, and it shall pay into the City Treasury all earnings over ten per cent. after all expenses are paid. It also requires the company to keep the streets through which the road runs clear of all ice and snow.

THIRD READING.

The following bills were passed through the Committee of the Whole:

Amending the charter of the Arctic Fire Insurance Company of New-York, by authorizing it to increase its capital stock to $300,000, and after a new examination by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department receive its certificate. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the charter of the village of Niagara Falls. Ordered to a third reading.

Conferring additional powers on the Controller, allowing that officer to set aside the cancellation of tax sales when procured by fraud. Ordered to a third reading.

Fixing the payment of firemen in New-York as follows: Foreman, $1,500; assistant foreman, $1,300; firemen, $1,200; engineers, $1,300; assistant engineers, $1,260. Ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. William J. Florence began an engagement last night at Booth's Theatre, choosing for his re-entrance his favorite part of *Bob Brierly*. Few pieces in the way of domestic drama have won, of late years, a more solid hold on public favor than "The Ticket-of-leave Man," and certainly much of that favor has been due to the remarkably naive, thoughtful, and pathetic manner in which Mr. Florence has played the chief character. In spite of the forbidding weather, a very good house, in point of numbers, was assembled, last night, to witness this revival, and the management showed, as usual, that nothing had been left undone by them on the stage to assure popular approval. The cast of the drama on this occasion is appended:

Bob Brierly, a Lancashire Lad (As originally acted by him in New-York and throughout the United States over 1,000 times.)	Mr. W. J. Florence
James Dalton, alias Downey, alias The Tiger	Mr. George Becks
Hawkshaw, a detective	Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr.
Melter Moss	Mr. S. W. Glenn
Green Jones	Mr. Robert Pateman
Mr. Gibson, a bill broker	Mr. A. W. Fenno
Sam Willoughby	Miss Mary Young
Maltby	Mr. Sol. Smith
Ginger Bill	Mr. T. F. Brennan
Burton	Mr. Chas. Rosene
Sharp	Mr. Frank Dewey
May Edwards	Miss Bella Pateman
Emily St. Evremond	Miss Millie Sackett
Mrs. Willoughby	Miss Mary Wells

Guests, Navvies, &c.

The acting of Mr. Florence in *Bob Brierly* was full, last night, of the delicate touches that come from the union of experience and appreciation. We seldom see strong effect wrought on the stage with so little of physical effort, or, indeed, of exaggeration of any kind. The tenderness, and, at times, the passion of the artist, begot genuine sympathy, and there were many occasions where the applause was hearty and prolonged. Unlike most sensational dramas of the domestic school, "The Ticket-of-leave Man" is unobjectionable in tone and moral. In truth, it is something more; for the possibility of doing terrible injustice in supposed vindication of the outraged laws, and the consequent irreparable injury that may thus be inflicted on the innocent, are set forth by the piece with power and fervor; and the lesson thus inculcated is one worthy of profound attention. Apart from Mr. Florence's chaste and very impressive picture of the hero, the acting of "The Ticket-of-leave Man" was, in general, careful and praiseworthy. Miss Bella Pateman gave a natural and feeling impersonation of *May Edwards*, and Mr. Robert Pateman was excessively funny as *Green Jones*. Mr. Pateman's clog dance was really quite a *tour de force*, and won a boisterous encore. *Hawkshaw* was well conceived by Mr. Thorne, Jr., and *Downey* had judicious treatment from Mr. George Becks. The *Melter Moss* of Mr. Glenn, the *Maltby* of Mr. Sol. Smith, and the *Gibson* of Mr. Fenno, all deserve favorable mention. Miss Mary Young made a clever effort to do justice to *Sam Willoughby*, although the part at present is a little too much for her; and Miss Mary Wells was capital as *Mrs. Willoughby*. These remarks will suffice to show that "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" is meritoriously acted at Booth's, and in this respect well worth seeing. As for the scenes and appointments, they are better than we have seen them in the drama anywhere else, and their deserts were promptly and generously recognized by the audience. The play will be repeated nightly during the week.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The drama entitled "Buffalo Bill," and founded upon the exploits of a border scout, has lately drawn large audiences to the Bowery Theatre. Mr. J. B. Studley appears as the hero of the drama, a part for which he is well fitted, and which he fills with considerable energy and spirit. In "Buffalo Bill" the scene is laid at first and principally in Kansas, and subsequently among the Cheyenne Indians, and in St. Louis. Of course a liberal number of bowie knife and pistol and rifle duels are elements of the story, and the interest of the audience is kept at concert pitch from the commencement to the end of the piece. The entertainment is announced for repetition during the week. It will make way, we learn, for several novelties of importance.

THE MEMORY OF LORD LYTTON.

The following epilogue was spoken by Miss Neilson, when she appeared as *Pauline*, in Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons," at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 29. It was written expressly for her by a gentleman of Philadelphia:

Fair ladies and good sirs, since last this play
Was acted on this stage, has passed away
Its noble author from the gaze of men,
No more, alas! to wield his facile pen.
In Knebworth's ancient park, across the sea,
Lord Lytton sleeps, but not his witchery.
The dramatist, romancer, poet, still
Can touch our heart and captivate our will;
For laureled genius has the power to brave
Death's fell advance, and lives beyond the grave.
Bear witness, this grand audience clustered here,
Your plaudits cannot reach dead Lytton's ear,
But no more sweet libation can you pour
To Lytton's memory, on this distant shore,
Than your prolonged applause, which now proclaims,
Though the great author's gone, his fame remains.

M. DUMAS' NEW PLAY.

The steam-ship which brought, yesterday, French mail news to Jan. 18, places us in possession of brief accounts of the first performance, at the Gymnase, of M. Dumas' new play, "La Femme de Claude." The Parisian public had long awaited the production of this piece, which seems, after all, to have caused general disappointment. The critics express their inability to deal with "La Femme de Claude" after a single hearing; and, from what we can gather, its reception was by no means flattering to the author. M. Edouard Fournier says: "That which was an event almost ended like an accident. Earnest protests, to which the glorious past of the writer gave him a just claim, changed the position of affairs; the play may be heard anew. As for being completely understood and actually applauded, we doubt if it will be."

Musical.

AMATEUR OPERATIC CLUB.

The Amateur Operatic Club, now numbering fifty members, under the direction of Signor Agramonte, will give three operatic performances during the Winter. The first of these will take place at Apollo Hall, corner Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, on Monday evening, Feb. 17. Gounod's cantata of "Gallia," in French, will then be done for the first time in this country, with a full orchestra and chorus. The soprano solos are to be sung by Miss Mendes. "Gallia" is to be followed by the first recital, in costume, of the third act of Millard's four-act tragic opera "Deborah." The solos of "Deborah" are allotted to Miss J. Gaylord, soprano; Miss A. Bulkley, contralto; Mr. Romeyn, tenor; Signor Martinez, baritone, and Mr. Davis, basso. The first act of Flotow's "Martha" will afterward be performed by Mrs. Gulager, Miss Henne, and Messrs. Millard, Martines, and Gariboldi. The second performance of the club, we are further advised, will take place about the 1st of April. Its subject is to be Flotow's "L'Ombre," in French, which will be performed for the first time, complete, in this country. The several parts will be filled by Miss Chartrand, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. Bertholot, and Signor Martines.

Miscellaneous.

MR. BELLEW'S READINGS.

Mr. J. M. Bellew read again at Association Hall, last evening, and delighted once more an immense audience by the versatility, charm, and power of his style. We have nothing to add to our already published opinion of Mr. Bellew's performances. They are of a very high order, as we have already admitted, and they are full of interest for that large class of the population who withhold their approval from theatrical entertainments, and seek some approach to the pleasure denied them, in the lecture-room. Mr. Bellew, as we have had occasion to say, sometimes detracts from what we may call the legitimacy of his art, by the use of stage adjuncts, and his "imported" church bells, organ *pianissimi*, and chorals of alleged seraphic creatures are not worthy of his adoption. Recourse to these means of impressing do not, happily, mar all his work, and his recitations from Scott's "Marmion," and his delivery of Gilbert's "Yarn of the Nancy Bell," of the closet scene from "Hamlet," and of Tennyson's "Northern Farmer," offered last night a treat unalloyed. Mr. Bellew will read for the third time on Wednesday afternoon, and we urge those persons who have not heard him not to fail to attend the proposed matinée. We hope, by the way, that on Wednesday, and at every future affair at Association Hall, the management will see to it that numbered seats sold be reserved for their possessors. Late comers, who had selected eligible positions, were quietly informed yesterday that these had been disposed of. No notification as to the delay allowed ticket-holders to claim their seats had been given, and it is hard to see, therefore, how the act can be justified.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—1 A. M.—Falling barometers and rising temperature have prevailed from the lakes to the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts. Light to fresh westerly and southerly winds and cloudy weather are now prevailing over New-England; light, fresh, and occasionally brisk south-easterly and south-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain areas over the Middle States, and westward over Southern Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Light to fresh southerly and south-westerly winds over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with partly cloudy weather.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South-west and extending eastward over the upper lake region, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh to brisk northerly and westerly winds, and clear and clearing weather; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, light to fresh south-westerly and westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather; for the Middle States, winds veering to fresh and brisk westerly, and clearing weather; for New-England, fresh to brisk south-easterly and southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain, the former veering to westerly on Tuesday afternoon and night, with clearing weather. Midnight telegraphic reports from Michigan to Minnesota not yet received.

The signal office reports that at 11 P. M. to-night it was raining at the following places: Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Port Stanley, Port Dover, Pittsburg, Memphis, and Nashville. It was snowing lightly at Toronto, heavily at Saugeen, also sleeting at Rochester.

Another Snow-Storm Yesterday.

The chill atmosphere of yesterday forenoon had somewhat of a dampish feeling, and weather-wise folks predicted rain or snow. About 1 P. M., the sky became overcast and surcharged with the indications of an impending change, and almost immediately after one of those snow-storms to which New-Yorkers have become habituated, broke over the City and continued to descend in a thick and ceaseless shower until 5 o'clock. Rain then fell, and contributed to render the slushy snow more plastic and disagreeable. Traffic along the City lines was, of course, retarded, and double teams were put to the street-cars. Walking was disgusting and dangerous, and a number of accidents occurred to pedestrians from the concealed coal-traps along the sidewalks. At the corner of Cedar-street and Broadway a boy slipped and received a severe contusion on the base of his skull. At Fulton-street and Broadway a lady glided off a polished coal-trap, and though it was evident to the by-standers she had received a severe hurt, she courageously called a hack, and, without complaining, drove home. The cold of Sunday formed a large amount of shore ice, and yesterday morning the rivers were covered with immense fields of floating congealed snow, and the ferry-boats were compelled to make a detour to avoid contact with the heavy floes which drifted down with the ebbing tide. At one time the storm was so dense as to obscure the view of the neighboring shores. At the Brooklyn shore a number of boys had got up a skating party on the dock near Kelsey's store.

About 11 o'clock a dense fog settled over the City and rivers, the consequence being that the ferry traffic was much impeded. The Wall and Fulton-street ferry-boats made irregular trips, as did all of the boats on the North River. But, as is the pleasant custom of the George Law ferries, none of the boats on the Roosevelt or Bridge-street routes attempted to make trips, the ferry-houses being inhospitably shut and barred up to prevent passengers using the reception rooms to wait for boats, even if they were content to do so. The result was that hundreds of people living in Williamsburg were compelled to make a weary pilgrimage to Grand-street in order to reach their homes. Much indignation was manifested at this lack of proper accommodations by the unfortunate victims. The pilots on these Williamsburg Ferries are evidently unfit for their positions, or the managers do not understand their own interests, else some attempt would be made to accommodate the public.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, as recorded at Hudnut's drug-store, No. 218 Broadway:

3 A. M.	13°	3 P. M.	30°
6 A. M.	13°	6 P. M.	33°
9 A. M.	21°	9 P. M.	35°
12 M.	26°	12 P. M.	35°

Average, 25¼°.

Art Notes.

The albums got up by the Antique class of the art schools of the Academy of Design are now on exhibition at Goupil's, Schaus', and Snedecor's galleries, where books of subscription have been opened. The album contains twenty-eight photographic plates from drawings made from the antique by the class. They are handsomely bound, and the price, we understand, has been fixed at $50.

The Palette Art Association will hold their second annual exhibition during the month of March at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 Fifth-avenue.

Aid for Mrs. Phyfer.

Rev. George Hollis, No. 196 North Fifth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., acknowledges the following contributions for the widow and family of the late C. H. Phyfer:

W. H. P., per Methodist Book Concern	$10 00
Woods, Lowry & Co., No. 34 East Fourteenth-street	25 00
Cash, Methodist Book Concern	1 00
H. R., Methodist Book Concern	2 00
Unknown person, No. 805 Broadway	5 00
R. Q., No. 247 North Seventh-street, Williamsburg	5 00
G. W. U., No. 35 Ormond-place, Brooklyn	3 00
"Do Good," Washington, D. C.	5 00
Mrs. A. E. P., Bedford, Westchester County	5 00
From W. E. F., per Methodist Book Concern	10 00
J. A. E.	5 00
Total	$76 00
Previously acknowledged	526 00
Total received	$602 00

Personal.

Gen. C. W. Mead, of St. Paul, general manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad; Col. Sam. Tate, of Memphis, President of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad; Col. C. K. Halliday and Judge J. Safford, of Topeka, Kansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. William Painter, of Philadelphia; William W. Niles, of Fordham; Judge G. P. Pelton and Homer A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; W. C. Hurd, of Connecticut, and C. H. McCormick, of Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. N. A. Thompson, of Boston; Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany; Gen. F. C. Armstrong, of Texas, and Capt. John Mirehouse, of the steam-ship City of London, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. S. E. Temple, of the United States Army, and Judge A. F. Beach, of St. Paul, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Col. Isaac H. Bromley, of Hartford, and J. F. Smith, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

Mr. James L. Orr, the new Minister to Russia, has taken passage in the Cuba, which sails to-morrow.

Fire at the Third-Avenue Depot.

The harness-shop of the Third-avenue Railroad Depot, at Sixty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, a two-story frame building, was found on fire at 8 o'clock last evening. The stock and upholstery material, with tools stored in the building, were damaged $5,000. The building was damaged $1,000. The efforts of the firemen saved the greater portion of the depot from destruction.

Public Library of Kentucky.

Third grand gift concert at Louisville, Ky., under the management of ex-Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette, April 8, 1873. Tickets, $10. Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50. Early application for tickets is respectfully requested. Thomas H. Hays & Co., managers, branch office No. 609 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Gentlemen After Shaving Will find great comfort in the use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, Five Cents.

An Established Remedy.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are widely known as an established remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, hoarseness, and other troubles of the throat and lungs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-st.

New-York Steneil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

DICKERSON—HOWELL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Pleasant Hill, Chester, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 23, by Rev. [illegible], [illegible] DICKERSON, of [illegible], N. J., to SARAH JANE, only daughter of [illegible] Howell, and granddaughter of the late Capt. [illegible].

DIED.

BERRY.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 2, of [illegible] bronchitis, BERTIE HALL, twin son of Caroline Hall and Samuel J. Berry, Jr., aged 2 years, 1 month and 11 days.

Funeral at residence of his parents, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Carriages will meet 12 o'clock Central Railroad train from New-York.

COBB.—At his residence in Parsippany, Morris County, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 31, 1873, Hon. ANDREW B. COBB, aged 69 years.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence on Thursday, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot at Morristown on the arrival of the train, which leaves the foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8:10 A. M.

ELLERY.—On Friday, Jan. 31, WILLIAM A. ELLERY, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives are requested to meet at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. J. E. Foley, No. 212 East 10th-st., and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Tuesday, afternoon at 4 o'clock.

☞ Providence and Newport papers please copy.

FENDT.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, MARIA ELIZABETH, wife of Charles Fendt, aged [illegible] years, 3 months, [illegible] days after a painful and lingering illness.

The funeral will take place Tuesday, noon, (12 o'clock,) from her late residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

GEIB.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, ROBERT CONKLIN, infant son of William H. and Margaret Geib.

Funeral Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Richmond, Staten Island.

GRACIE.—At New-York City, Sunday, Feb. 2, 1873, of pneumonia, WM. BYRAM GRACIE, in his 71st year.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, New-York City, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HARDY.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, ANNIE ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of John A. and Martha Hardy, aged 5 years, 2 months, and 15 days.

Funeral services on Tuesday, 4th inst., at Forty-third-street M. E. Church, between 7th and 8th avs., at 1½ o'clock; thence to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HOFFMIRE.—On Monday, Feb. 3, LUCY A., infant daughter of John and Lucy A. Hoffmire, aged 3 months and 26 days.

Funeral on Wednesday at 11 o'clock, from residence No. 30 Charles-st. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

LEACH.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Feb. 1, Mrs. GEORGIANA B. LEACH, wife of Stephen W. Leach, Esq.

McLEAN.—At her residence on Staten Island, on Sunday morning, ANN E., widow of Cornelius McLean, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt Landing on arrival of the 12 M. boat from New-York.

RYERSON.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, JOHN H. RYERSON, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 28 East 60th-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Sabbath morning, Feb. 2, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Maria Ackerman, MARTIN M. SMITH, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 25 West 23d-st., without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, 2d inst., of bronchitis, MARTHA W. H., only daughter of Morton B. Smith, aged 7 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 147 Keap-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

SEAMAN.—Suddenly, at Fishkill on the Hudson, on Saturday, Feb. 1, AMELIA LAWSON, wife of John B. Seaman.

Funeral on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 1½ P. M. Train leaves Central Depot at 10½ A. M.

TUGNOT.—On Monday, Feb. 3, AURELIA, wife of George Tugnot, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 222 2d-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 9 A. M. The remains will be interred in the family vault at Cold-spring, N. Y. The train will leave 42d-st. at 10½ A. M.

VAN SAUN.—Feb. 2, at Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., SAMUEL J. VAN SAUN, aged 60 years and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to the funeral services at Warwick, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave New-York by Erie Railroad at 8 A. M. His remains will be interred at Pompton Plains on the following day (Thursday.) Cars leave New-York for Pompton, via Hawthorne, by Erie Railroad, at 8 A. M.

VAN VLIET.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, FREDERICK VAN VLIET, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible] East 57th-st., on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 9 A. M. The remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

WHITNEY.—On Monday, Feb. 3, at the residence of D. D. Acker, Esq., Mrs. JULIA A. WHITNEY, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends, and of her sister, Mrs. Amanda Outcalt, are invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's Church, Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, at 1½ o'clock. Erie Railway trains leave 23d-st. at 11¾ o'clock and Chambers-st. at 12 o'clock M.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, ARCHIBALD LAIDLIE, youngest son of Samuel P. and the late Catharine Day Williams, aged 24 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 34 West 20th-st., at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, the 5th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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TO RAILROAD MANAGERS.

The inventor of the Thomas Safety Baggage-check challenges its opponents, be they who they may, to prove that it will not do all that it is represented to do. The day that the Thomas Safety Baggage-check and system of checking baggage is adopted by the railroads of this country, both for the local and through business, the whole baggage business will be reduced to a perfect system, and not until that day.

G. F. THOMAS, No. 549 Broadway.

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New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.

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DENTISTRY.—ALL WHO WISH TO STUDY economy in first-class dental operations will call on DR. WAIT & SON, and examine specimens and prices. Beautiful sets of teeth from $15 to $30. Extracting under pure fresh gas. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., opposite Association Hall and Academy of Design.

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POLITICAL.

FOURTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting TUESDAY, Feb. 4.

JOHN COLLINS, President.
DANIEL QUINN, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although three legal auctions were announced to be held at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Feb. 3, none of them took place, all being postponed as follows: sale by R. V. Harnett, of property on East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, east of Avenue A, adjourned to to-day; sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of two houses and lots on East One Hundred and Third-street, near Third-avenue, erroneously noticed, takes place on the 11th inst., and sale by James M. Miller, of house and lot in Smiffen-court, south of Thirty-[illegible] and west of Third-avenue, adjourned to Feb. [illegible].

To-day at the Exchange should be one of unusual activity, for the auctions to occur are numerous, the list being as follows:

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., public auction sale of seven four-story brick stores and lots known as Nos. 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, and 360 Pearl-street, east side, commencing on the north-east corner of Cherry-street and fronting on Franklin-square; lots average 25 feet front by from 50 to 90 feet in depth; rears somewhat irregular. An alley-way runs across the rear of all the lots, thus adding to their value for business uses. Messrs. Muller & Co. will also offer at auction, by order of the creditors of J. J. Coyne, a country residence, located at Elizabeth, N. J., situated at the west side of Grier-avenue, 217.6 feet south of [illegible], comprising a plot of ground 55.8 by 200, with a two-story Mansard-roof frame house, 30 by 38, with extension 12 by 18, containing eleven rooms, and a stable and carriage-house thereon.

By D. M. Seaman, public auction sale, by order of the heirs of Jehiel Jaggar, deceased, of the three-story attic and basement brick building and lot No. 113 Bleecker-street, south side, between Greene and Wooster streets, lot 25 by 100, building 45 feet deep. Also the four-story brick store and lot No. 150 Front-street, west side, between Maiden-lane and Depeyster-street, lot 19.7 by 71.3 by 20.2 by 71.4; building nearly covers same; sale peremptory and without reserve. The same auctioneer will, in addition, offer at auction, the two-story attic and basement brick house and lot No. 106 Amity-street, south side, between Sullivan and Macdougal streets, 75 feet west of the first-named street, lot 24.11 by 115.11, with jog in rear, making the rear line 24.11 feet, house 44 feet deep.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., executors' sale, by order of Barret H. Van Auken, Esq., executor of the estate of Jesse Van Auken, deceased, the extra-large first-class dwelling and lot No. 4 West Twenty-first-street, south side, 142.6 feet west of Fifth-avenue, nearly opposite the Union Club; lot, 27.6 by 92; house, four-story and basement brown-stone front, 27.6 by 48, with two-story and basement brick extension 27.6 by 20. Also, public auction sale of the two first-class four-story and basement brick tenement-houses and lots Nos. 49 and 51 Jane-street, north side, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson-street; lots in size, No. 49, 27.6 by 88; No. 51, 25 by 91; houses each about 70 feet deep. The property is well rented to good tenants.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, R. T. Brennan, Esq., referee, of three lots on Broadway, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth-street, together forming a plot in size 75.8 by 96.3 by 82.6 by 125.5. Also, one lot on West Fifty-fifth-street, north side, 98.3 feet east of Broadway, adjoining above in rear, in size 25 by 94.8 by 25 by 82.8.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Frank Rudd, Esq., referee, of the two new four-story and basement brick houses and lots Nos. 1,967 and 1,969 Third-avenue, east side, 141.6 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth-street. Lots each in size 27.5 by 100. Also, adjourned foreclosure sale, same referee, of a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot situate on East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, north side, 175.9 feet east of Avenue A, lot in size 19.9 by 100.10.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Feb. 1.

Broome-st., No. 576, n. s., 197.6 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 22.6x94.3	$15,000
Chrystie-st., e. s., No. 84, 125 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x100, mortgage $4,000	15,760
Cliff-st., No. 22, s. e. s., 31.3 ft. s. w. of Fulton-st., 23.2x90	31,000
Delancey-st., s. w. corner Ludlow-st., 25x87.6; Ludlow-st., e. s., No. 90, 150 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25x87.6, mortgage $25,200	5,000
East Broadway, No. 151, s. s., 150.10 ft. w. of Rutgers-st., 25x75	16,675
Howard-st., s. w. corner Centre-st., 34.5x100.6x38.6x100.6	55,000
Ridge-st., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100, h. and l.	19,000
8th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x86.11	18,500
10th-st., s. s., between Avenues B and C, 25x92.3, h. and l.	12,800
12th-st., [illegible] ft. e. of Avenue A, 27x103.3	14,500
14th-st., n. w. s., 330.9 ft. n. w. of 2d-av., 24x113.5	34,000
22d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.	42,500
24th-st., n. s., 87 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.6x98.9, h. and l.	26,000
35th-st., s. s., 168.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x98.9, h. and l.	18,000
46th-st., n. s., 230.4 ft. e. of 7th-av., 17.2x100.4, husband to wife	14,000
49th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.	39,000
50th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 3d-av., 14x80	10,500
52d-st., n. s., 575 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	85,000
53d-st., n. s., 258.10 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.	17,000
56th-st., n. s., 387.10 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.	17,000
59th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.	14,500
64th-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	22,770
74th-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x102.2, h. and l.	65,000
74th-st., s. s., 67 ft. w. of 2d-av., 32x78, h. and l.	10,000
75th-st., n. s., 166 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x102.2	18,050
St. Nicholas-av., e. s., extending from 118th-st. to 119th-st., 231.10x25x201.10x135.6	85,000
1st-av., s. w. corner, 20.5x80, mortgages $10,000	16,000
1st-av., w. s., 124.2 ft. s. of 47th-st., 24.2x80, h. and l.	22,000
3d-av., No. 542, n. w. corner 36th-st., 19.9x80, h. and l.	50,000
3d-av., No. 558, s. w. corner 37th-st., 23x80, h. and l.	65,000
3d-av., n. e. corner 34th-st., 24.9x100	70,000
3d-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 52d-st., 25x100.7x25.5x101.8, h. and l.	32,000
3d-av., w. s., 51.1 ft. n. of 82d-st., 25.6x102.2, h. and l.	27,000
3d-av., w. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 102d-st., 25x65, h. and l., foreclosure	12,535

LEASES.

Abingdon-square, Nos. 18 and 20, 10 years, per year, from 1871, taxes, &c.	$1,000
Greenwich-st., Nos. 787, 789, 198, 10 years, per year, from 1871, taxes, &c.	1,120
41st-st., No. 554, W., 3 years, per year	420
3d-av., No. 222, 3 years, per year	2,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXECUTORS' SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., is directed, by order of executors, to sell a valuable plot of ground in the upper part of this City, containing about fifty-seven lots, fronting on Broadway and New-av.; lowest price $2,500 per lot, which is $20,000 below the appraised value. Must be sold to close the estate. Terms easy.

A WELL-BUILT, DESIRABLY-LOCATED three-story high-stoop brown-stone house for sale on West 55th-st., near Lexington-av.—Price low and terms to suit. Also, other houses and some desirable dwellings from $12,000 to $14,000. W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway and 7th-av., corner 44th-st.

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 150 Broadway.
Particular attention paid to the renting of property and collecting of rents. Responsible references given.

AN ELEGANT MEDIUM-SIZE HOUSE for sale on 49th-st., near 5th-av.; is neatly arranged; has all modern improvements, and was recently overhauled; new plumbing-work (and fine mantels) inserted; tastefully frescoed, &c.; will be sold with the handsome furniture, and immediate possession given. For permits and other particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE ON 45th-st., near 6th-av.—Suitable for private dwelling or first-class flats; size 25x100; price moderate. Also, other desirable and cheap lots. W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway and 7th-av., cor. 44th-st.

ST. NICHOLAS-AV., NEAR 140TH-ST.—For sale, two lots, (corner and one adjoining,) 50 feet front by an average depth of 128 feet; price $12,000; terms easy. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NINTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FOR sale, a handsome three-story and attic high-stoop brick house, 25 feet wide; price low and terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

THIRD-AV., SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF 36th-st., five-story brick building; also, on west side of 3d-av., near 34th-st., five-story stone front, 25 by 80 by 87; well rented; $44,000. THOS. J. DUNKIN, No. 554 3d-av.

A FIVE-STORY BRICK BUILDING ON 3d-av., below 57th-st., west side; $28,000. A bargain. Also, bargains lower down. THOS. J. DUNKIN, No. 554 3d-av.

JERE. JOHNSON, Auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, opposite new Post-office, issues daily lists of all New-York property in his hands for sale, exchange or rent.

A VERY DESIRABLE PIECE OF business property on Wooster-st. for sale, all ready for building. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

SOUTH 5TH-AV.—THREE LOTS, SUITable for any large building. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LAND 100 BY 100, ON East 111th-st., 170 feet west of 3d-av., and a two-story high-stoop brick house; water, gas, &c. R. CUNNINGTON, No. 345 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE, ON Murray Hill, East 36th-st.; $25,000; new and well built; immediate possession. THOS. J. DUNKIN, No. 554 3d-av.

TEN LOTS FOR SALE, ELIGIBLY located between 5th and Madison avs., and below 107th-st. Price low. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STABLE LOTS FOR SALE.—FOUR lots on 40th-st., corner Park-av. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

$5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, and upward will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts. to New-York, and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty.
O. V. HOLCOMBE, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

RAPID TRANSIT.—CHOICE LOTS, 25x100 feet, under close restrictions, in a first-class neighborhood, near Prospect Park and the line of the proposed rapid transit steam-road, for sale at $250 and upward. A splendid opportunity for investment or speculation. Also a new three-story brick house, 20x35, 100 feet, with every improvement, at a bargain. Apply at office of the late A. J. WALKER, No. 112 [illegible], New-York.

FOR SALE, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—No. 153 Columbia-st., three-story, high-basement house; very convenient for a party doing business in New-York; only $18,000, to close an estate. Apply to A. O. READ, No. 81 Liberty-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

DOCK PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—For sale or lease, 100 feet on river by 400 feet to 1st-st.; also, half block, 1st to 2d-st., on North 5th-st. Call at No. 12 Bond-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock daily.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LONG BRANCH.—Real Estate Agents, F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

VALUABLE FARM AND PLANTATION.

Containing 300 acres of land, in a fine state of cultivation, suitable for grain, dairy, or fruit, situate in Central New-Jersey, equi-distant from New-York and Philadelphia. Can be divided into four farms, as there are suitable buildings. A rare opportunity is offered to those desirous of a home in a healthy neighborhood, with ample railroad facilities.
JOHN W. CLARKSON, No. 14 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF ABOUT TWO hundred and sixty (260) city lots, in the centre of the City of Elizabeth, N. J.; streets paved, flagged, and sewered; water, gas, &c.; trees along the sidewalks. Altogether the finest piece of property outside the City of New-York. Will be sold low and on easy terms to a party that would improve immediately. Apply to OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

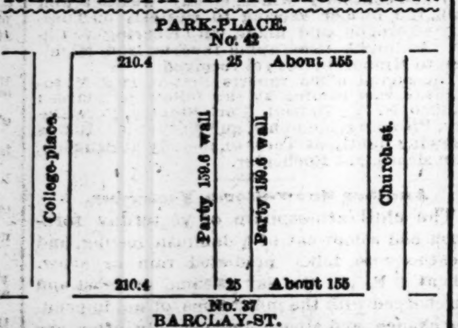
FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTchester County, thirty miles from City by Harlem Railroad, late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased; it is handsomely situated, and contains about six acres; all kinds of fruit; buildings in complete repair. Apply on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

THREE HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO Let—Five minutes from depot; three trains daily; three hours from New-York. F. A. ROCKWELL, Ridgefield, Conn.

FINE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS—Modern improvements, unfailing stream; three minutes from all trains and harbor; price $7,000. ARTHUR E. SKELDING, Riverside Station, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.



ADMINISTRATORS' AND EXECUTORS' sale of leasehold premises, No. 37 Barclay-st. and No. 42 Park-place, 155 feet west of Church-st., in the City of New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the administrators of Thomas Tileston and the executors of Paul Spofford, the lease of the lot together with the five-story, basement and sub-cellar iron front building, known as No. 37 Barclay-st. and No. 42 Park-place, covering the entire lot 25 feet by 159 feet 7 inches. The lot is leased from the Trustees of Columbia College for 21 years, from May 1, 1871, with covenants for two renewals of twenty-one years each, at the option of the College. The ground rent is $1,650 per annum till Oct. 1, 1875, and thereafter $2,500 per annum. The premises are rented till May 1, 1873, at $8,000 per annum.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. to be paid on the day of the sale, and the balance on the 14th day of March, when the assignment of the lease will be delivered; fifty per cent., however, of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Possession, subject to the covenants and conditions of the lease, will be given on the 1st day of May, 1873.

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAM BRYCE, 29 Chambers-st.
PETER M. BRYSON, Phenix National Bank.

For full particulars apply to Messrs. VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF EIGHTY-SEVEN valuable lots (many of which are in the vicinity of the Central and Morningside Parks) situate on 8th, 9th, 10th, New, and St. Nicholas avs., 99th, 104th, 109th, 114th, 120th, 121st, 123d, 125th, 128th, 129th, and 208th sts.; also, brown stone house, No. 111 East 65th-st. By order of Benjamin Lehmaier, Esq., who is about making Europe his permanent residence. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, 111 Broadway:

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH-STREET AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—A plot containing about eleven lots, situate on the south-easterly corner of St. Nicholas-av. and 121st-st., being 154 feet 7 inches in front on the avenue, and 230 feet on 121st-st.; also, two lots on north side of 120th-st., adjoining the rear of the 121st-st. lots. These lots will be sold together.

EIGHTH AND NEW AVENUES AND ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Fifteen full lots, comprising the entire front on the north side of 114th-st., between the 8th and New avs.

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—Three lots on south-east corner of the 8th-av. and 111th-st., full.

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—One lot north-east corner of 111th-st. and 8th-av., full.

NINTH-AVENUE AND TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH-STREET.—Eight lots on north-west corner of 9th-av. and 208th-st., being four on the avenue and four adjoining on the street, all full.

TENTH-AVENUE.—One lot north-west corner of 10th-av. and 82d-st., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—Two lots south side, 250 feet east of 5th-av., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—One lot south side, 350 feet west of 8th-av., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—One lot north side, 259 feet west of 8th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH-STREET.—Four lots, north side, between 5th and Madison avs.

Three lots, south side, 250 feet east of 5th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH-STREET.—One lot, south side, 170 feet east of 5th-av., full.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Four lots, south side, 175 feet west of 7th-av. Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Eleven lots, south side, between 10th-av. and Manhattan-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH STREETS.—Twenty-three lots on north side of 128th and south side of 129th sts., between 10th and New avs.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 111 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The three-story brown-stone house and lot situate on the north side of 65th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and known as No. 111. House, 20x50; contains modern improvements. Lot, ½ block.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at office of the auctioneer on and after Feb. 1.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of FEBRUARY, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, the two valuable tenement-houses and lots on the north side of Jane-st., between Hudson-st. and the 8th-av., numbered 49 and 51 Jane-st. No. 49 is 27 feet six inches wide and 88 feet in depth, with a slight jog in the westerly line, with a four-story and basement double tenement-house. No. 51 is 25 feet wide and 91 feet deep on the westerly side, and 85 feet 3 inches on the easterly side, with a slight jog on the easterly side. The westerly line of the westerly house and lot is distant 98 feet 6 inches easterly from Hudson-st.

Both houses are in good order and filled with a good class of tenants. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars apply to FLANAGAN, BRIGHT & MARTINE, Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau-st.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—FOR CASH—BY ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Will be sold at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, (of No. 4 Pine-st.,) Auctioneer, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at noon, the unexpired leasehold estate (two years from May 1, 1873,) in the lots and store and three adjoining buildings, (five stories high,) at the south-west corner of Broadway and West 35th-st., in said City, with covenant for renewal of term by lessors, or to pay for the buildings.
FRANCIS BYRNE,
Attorney for Administrator, &c., No. 33 Nassau-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BLEECKER AND FRONT STS., BY ORDER HEIRS OF JEHIEL JAGGER, DECEASED.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BLEECKER-STREET.—Three-story, attic, basement, and under-cellar brick building and lot, No. 113 Bleecker-st., near Greene, 25x100.

FRONT-STREET.—Four-story and under-cellar brick store and lot, No. 150 Front-st., near Maiden-lane, about 20x71 feet.

Sixty per cent. on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 4 WEST 21ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., sale by order of Barret H. Van Auken, Esq., executor of Jesse Van Auken, deceased:

WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—The extra large first-class dwelling and lot, No. 4 West 21st-st., south side, 142.6 feet west of 5th-av.; house is four story and basement, brown-stone front, 27.6x48 feet, with two-story and basement extension, 27.6x20 feet; has independent walls, and contains the improvements; lot 27.6x92 feet. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and permits at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON PEARL-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

PEARL-STREET.—The seven four-story brick stores and lots, situate on the easterly side of Pearl-st., commencing on the north-east corner of Cherry-st., and known as Nos. 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, and 360 Pearl-st.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON AMITY-ST.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1873, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 106 Amity-st., near Sullivan; house 25x44, modern improvements, and newly painted and papered; lot 25 front, 25 rear, and 115 feet deep. Fifty per cent on mortgage. Maps, &c. at No. 14 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR RENT—Large private residence, situated on Sunswick-terrace, Astoria, overlooking East River, comprising two acres of ground in perfect order, garden, greenhouse stocked with rare plants, hot and cold graperies in full bearing, choice varieties of fruit-trees, ice-house all filled, salt-water bath-house, stables for ten horses, carriage-house, &c., &c.

House completely furnished and in thorough order. Will be let to a desirable tenant for a term of years. Address W. V. D., No. 33 Park-row, Room No. 13.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, to rent, furnished and unfurnished, several brick villas; gas, water, baths, and all modern improvements; gardens, lawns, shade-trees; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, Real Estate Broker, No. 130 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT brown-stone house, in 51st-st., near 5th-av., for one year, at low rent to a small family; owner going to Europe. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

HOUSE ON 5TH-AV.—ON A LONG lease, for business purposes, or to let furnished. Address, by letter, R. T. J., No. 1150 Broadway.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY,
NEAR
BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.

To lease—lot and dwelling on 23d-st.; 50 feet front, with full lot in rear on 22d-st.

This valuable property would be leased for a term of years on favorable conditions.

For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES ON Broadway.
Stores and dwellings on 4th-av.
Stores on Broad-st. ROBERT GOELET, No. 867 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE, WITH STEAM POWER—A plot of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply to McCLAVE BROS., 11th-av. and 22d-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE building on the south-east corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st., consisting of two floors, size about 29 by 60. Apply in the East River National Bank.

BROADWAY STORES, NEAR 44TH-st., to let; rents from $1,200 up; location the best; suitable for any business. Also, corner store on 3d-av. W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway and 7th-av., corner 44th-st.

TO LEASE—FOR COMMERCIAL OR MANUfacturing purposes, a plot of ground, 200x400 feet, fronting on East River, at Lower Ravenswood, near Hunter's Point. For particulars, apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—For a term of years, the fine brown-stone house No. 12 East 14th-st., adjoining Chickering's. For particulars inquire of E. S. BOOTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, with renewal, the property north-west corner of Grand and Greene sts., 100x75 feet. Building loan if desired. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, 25 Pine-st.

NO. 596 BROADWAY.—TO LET—THE first loft, 25x200, well lighted with side windows. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, late of the town of Newtown, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to S. V. BAGLEY, one of the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his place of business at No. 8 Wall-st., in the City and County of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1873.—Dated September, 1872.
S. V. BAGLEY, JAMES GLASSFORD, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES L. BLISS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 16 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1872.
NORMAN D. SAMPSON, Attorney of PATTY W. BLISS, Executrix.
d10-1aw6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN UHL, deceased, of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Samuel Hirsch, counsellor-at-law, at No. 319 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of August, 1872. LOUISA UHL, Executrix.
u13-1aw6mA*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DAVID WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872.
DAVID WOLFE BRUCE,
DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN,
Executors.
d17-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VINCENT LE COMTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 236 West Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next.—Dated New-York, 17th day of December, 1872. MARGARET LE COMTE,
d17-1aw6mTu Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WOLFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872.
ABRAHAM WOLFF, Executor.
d17-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CONROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 22 Vesey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1872.
MICHAEL J. O'CONNOR, Executor.
au27-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DUNN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 346 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1873.
f4-1aw6mTu* ANN DUNN, Executrix.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS $10,977,044 88

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK
Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

AUCTION SALES.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE, OF OVER $15,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED WARE AND FINE TABLE CUTLERY, at store No. 18 John-st., commencing WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing daily till all is sold. The above stock consists, in part, of elegant tea sets, urns, centre-pieces, cake-baskets, castors, card-receivers, ice-pitchers, salvers, goblets, mugs, vases, forks, and spoons, and a great variety of fine cutlery, and other goods too numerous to mention, all of which are guaranteed of the best quality, and from well-known manufacturers.

This being a peremptory sale to close the business, every article will be sold to the highest bidder.

Fixtures of store for sale.

By order of L. BOWEN, Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Feb. 3, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 109 Mortgage Bonds of the same Company, $1,000 each; 278 Mortgage Bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 108 Mortgage Bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each; and 59 Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, par $1,000 each.

For further particulars apply to THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.

Sale adjourned to Feb. 10, at same hour and place.
T. M. DAVIS, Receiver.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, Irish Condensed Milk, Harp brand; Almeria Grapes and old Currants. At 12 o'clock, within their store, whatever may be the state of the weather, large invoice new crop Smyrna Figs, bags, drums, layers, barrels, cartons, &c., &c. At 1 o'clock within their store, Valencia, Palermo, and Messina Oranges and Lemons, ex steam-ship Corinna, landing on Pier No. 31 North River; 300 boxes Malaga Lemons.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana,** on the Illinois River, **are completed,** and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone **are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities,** and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude.** Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed,** and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The **Bonds** are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock at par,** at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

679	2,244	2,439	2,414	177	165
2,404	1434	2,500	2,065	1,701	2,033
1,893	872	149	1,840	668	1,383
1,647	1,727	1,967	2,315	1,987	2,174
842	1,276	539	110	1,507	67
757	1,582	1,115	1,316	1,068	1,781
540	2,332	1,102	615	514	....

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1873.
—New-York, Nov. 15, 1872.

(Signed,)
[Seal.] J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.

Attest: J. NORRIS ROBINSON, of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER. DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF
HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 130 Broadway.

M. F. HODGES, President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Sec'y. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Gen. A.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1873.

The assessment on the stock of this Company has all been paid in cash.

Capital and Surplus, after allowing for Boston and other losses,

$301,595 00.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.
FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and other business, will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 9, until the morning of Feb. 20.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for twenty-five Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1873. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

A HOME SECURITY.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of a Completed Railroad in New-York State.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$700,000

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Sodus Point & Southern Railroad Company,

Due in 1901, **convertible into the stock** of the Company until 1881, interest payable in gold semi-annually on June 1 and Dec. 1, at the Union Trust Company, New-York, where, also, the bonds can be registered at the option of the holder.

The Road upon which the above Bonds are a first lien of $20,000 per mile, is thirty-five miles in length, and is now open for business the entire distance. It runs from **Great Sodus Bay,** the best and largest harbor on the south side of **Lake Ontario,** through the Counties of **Wayne** and **Ontario** to **Gorham,** where it connects with the **Northern Central Railway** of Pennsylvania, thus opening a new outlet from **New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore,** and the **coal fields** of Pennsylvania to **Canada** and the **great lakes.**

A large local business is assured to the road, and it has valuable direct connections with the **New-York Central Railroad** and the **Erie Canal** at **Newark** and, via the Northern Central Railway, with the **Erie Railroad** and **Lehigh Valley Railroad,** which must draw a great through traffic in coal, lumber, grain, iron-ore, salt, &c., to this new Lake Port for shipment to and from the principal Canadian ports.

With these great advantages insured to the enterprise, we believe these Bonds to be a safe and very desirable investment. Pamphlets, Maps, and full information will be furnished on application.

We offer these Bonds for the present at **90** and accrued interest in currency.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

8 Per Cent. Gold Bond.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY

Only $16,000 Per Mile

ON A

COMPLETED ROAD.

The First Mortgage of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

We offer the small amount of Bonds remaining unsold, recommending them to all classes of investors as in every way safe and secure, besides rendering a larger income than any other first-class Railway Bond upon the market.

For pamphlets, with maps and full particulars, apply to

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

CITY STOCKS.

NEW-YORK 7s, DUE 1892.
JERSEY CITY 7s, DUE 1902.
WATER LOAN.
SAVANNAH 7s, DUE 1900.
BROOKLYN 6s AND 7s, DUE 1924.
For sale.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

DIVIDEND.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend

OF TEN PER CENT.,

payable on and after 1st February, at their office corner of 3d-av and 9th-st.

SURPLUS on 1st January, 1873........$190,000
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary. NATHAN C. ELY, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 93 Broadway. NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Directors will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMP'Y.

NEW CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$12,000,000.

Trustee—Union Trust Company, New-York. Bonds due May 1, 1900, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, May and November, at the Office of the Company.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Sealed proposals will be received, addressed to C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer, at this office, until 20th of February next, for $2,000,000, or any part of $2,000,000 of said bonds.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for Five per Cent. of the amount bid for.

Any further information desired, in respect to the Bonds, can be obtained from the undersigned at the office of the Company.

ROBERT J. NIVERS, Secretary.
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.

Offers for sale its **FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund.**

The Road runs due EAST and WEST from INDIANAPOLIS to DECATUR, 152 miles, through the richest settled country of the West. It crosses the BLOCK COAL FIELD of Indiana at its best point, and it cannot fail to have a LARGE LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS, as it makes a great saving of distance and has low grades.

It is building for cash, by responsible stockholders, and is BONDED FOR MUCH LESS THAN ITS COST. Eighty-five miles will be done and in profitable operation this Spring, the residue within the year. There is no better bond on the market. For pamphlets and information apply to

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.
NO. 14 WALL-ST.

THE CONSOLIDATED

THIRTY-YEAR

Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

A GREAT TRUNK LINE, constituting, with its connections, the Shortest Possible Route between ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE, NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, and SAVANNAH; ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, CHICAGO, NASHVILLE and the Southern and South-eastern cities.

THESE BONDS ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE.

The Earnings of the Company are largely in excess of its operating expenses and interest.

For full particulars apply to

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., N. Y.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of........................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale $400,000 PAR VALUE ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are FIRST-CLASS in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

10 Per Cent. INTEREST!

County, Town, City, and School District Bonds of IOWA, ILLINOIS, KANSAS, and NEBRASKA
For sale by
BROWN, WADSWORTH & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 22 Nassau-st, New-York.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY'S SHARES WANTED.—An English organization is desirous of buying several thousand shares of the above-named stock for investment, and will pay an equitable price for it, without reference to the nominal quotations. Address, at once, F. W. S., Boston, Mass., stating number of shares for sale.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1873, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

OF LONG ISLAND

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(EXTENSION,)

DUE 1892.

For sale by

WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 56 Wall-st.

HEWSON, KILBRETH & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Give special attention to Investment Securities, furnish Bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders in Governments, Gold and Railroad Stocks, and allow five per cent. interest on deposits. Consignments of Government Bonds and all other securities solicited, and prompt returns made.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of Three per cent. Temporary Loan Certificates, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates dated from Jan. [illegible], 1868, to April 14, 1869, of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers five thousand five hundred and forty-six (5,546) and five thousand six hundred and fifty-one, (5,651,) inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000, between the numbers five thousand two hundred and seven (5,207) and five thousand [illegible] hundred and sixty-three, ([illegible],) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office, and that from and after the 31st day of March, 1873, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any national banking association.
THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, (AS REORGANIZED,) OFFICE SECRETARY, CINCINNATI, Jan. [illegible], 1873. }

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT, the transfer-books of this Company for both stock and third mortgage bonds will be closed at the New-York and Cincinnati offices, for the ten days prior to the annual meeting of the stockholders on the 13th of February.
CHAS. F. LOW, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

32D DIVIDEND.

LENOX

Fire Insurance Company,

No. 158 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 15, 1873.

THE QUARTERLY COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1873. }

A DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) DOLLARS per share out of the earnings of the quarter ending 31st inst. has been declared, payable to stockholders on and after 1st February next at the office of the Company, No. 608 Grand-st.

The transfer-books will be opened 1st February.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.
NO. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 31, 1873.

CAPITAL............................[illegible]
SURPLUS............................[illegible]

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO., No. 153 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 30, 1873. }

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared an interest dividend of 3½ Per Cent., payable on demand to the shareholders as registered of this date.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railway First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen Feb. 1.
D. E. CULVER, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1873.

OFFICE OF JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 14 BROAD-ST. }

THE PAST-DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at our office.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of taxes, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 10 proximo, till which date the transfer books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1873 from first mortgage bonds of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, will be paid by the First National Bank of New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style of MARQUAND, HILL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN P. MARQUAND, GEORGE H. B. HILL, CHARLES HEAD, } General Partners.
THOMAS WIGGLESWORTH, Special Partner.

BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1873.

The partnership heretofore existing under the style of MARQUAND & HILL is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN P. MARQUAND,
GEORGE H. B. HILL,
CHARLES HEAD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

The undersigned have this day formed a general partnership for the transaction of a commission stock business at No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Devonshire-st., Boston, under the style of HILL, SCOTT & CO.
GEORGE H. B. HILL,
JOSEPH R. SCOTT,
CHARLES HEAD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN Alexander A. Thomson, David Thomson, and the late William Thomson, under the firm name of A. A. THOMSON & CO., expired by its limitations on the 1st day of January, 1873.
(Signed,) ALEXANDER A. THOMSON,
DAVID THOMSON,
ELLEN L. THOMSON, JAMES THOMSON, DAVID THOMSON, } Executors of Wm. Thomson, deceased.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above, the undersigned give notice that they continue the business as tin-plate and metal dealers at Nos. 213 and 215 Water-st. and No. 119 Beekman-st., under the name of A. A. THOMSON & CO.
(Signed,) ALEXANDER A. THOMSON,
DAVID THOMSON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. F. P. OLCOTT, late of Albany, N. Y., and Mr. J. P. MARQUAND and Mr. J. R. BROWN, of Boston, Mass., become partners in our business in Boston and New-York, and the interest and responsibility of Mr. STANTON BLAKE ceases this day.
BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
No. 28 State-st., Boston,
and No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
FEB. 1, 1873.

No. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873. }

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY gives notice that the copartnership heretofore existing between him and Frederick Weltbeck, under the name or style of MILLER & WELTBECK, is dissolved.
JOHN H. MILLER.

THE INTEREST OF MR. WILLIAM LUMMIS in our business has ceased, he withdrawing temporarily from active business on account of ill-health.
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873. No. 56 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC........SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Wed'day, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Wed'day, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Wed'day, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG.....Saturday, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage........$33, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*[illegible], Saturday, Feb. 8.	Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 26.
Parthia, Wed'day, Feb. 12.	Algeria, Wed'day, March 5.
*Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19.	*Cuba, Wed'day, March 12.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage........$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE CUBA WILL SAIL FOR Liverpool and Queenstown on SATURDAY, 8th February. Passengers embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 4 P. M.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Feb. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.......Saturday, Feb. 22, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Feb. —, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 876 South Market-st., Chicago.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE...Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.........Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.........Mar. 5, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE.....DANRE.....Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin........$125 | Second cabin........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

AUSTRALIA..Sat., Feb. 8 | ANGLIA.....Sat., Feb. 22
VICTORIA..Sat., Feb. 15 | EUROPA.....Sat., March 1

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 10, 1873—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. MORSE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,
RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.
NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 18 East River, as follows:

LAGOS, Cowanth.......Saturday, Feb. 22
MANDINGO, Spence.......Saturday, Mar. 15
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken.

HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M. every Thursday.

CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....Feb. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....Feb. 13
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only).....Feb. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,).....Feb. 27

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

The steam-ships
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Feb. 4.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Feb. 6.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turks Island, Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Savanilla, will be dispatched on the 19th inst.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will be dispatched on the 28th inst.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Feb. 21
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.........March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.........April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodd's Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:0 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:08 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 6:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-av., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found superior servants of all nations, viz., ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, general work, &c.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—FOR FIRST-class servants of all nationalities, apply or send your order to WALKER'S Employment Agency, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, young woman, who is an excellent waitress; is desirous of being generally useful in a family; will take a situation in a respectable boarding-house; has best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS or Chamber-maid and to assist in Washing or House-work in a small family.—By a young Protestant woman, nearly two years in last situation; will be found honest, trustworthy, and obliging; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing or part of the washing; has two years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Park-av.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would assist in washing; has the best of reference. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN COUNTRY OR City, by an English Protestant chamber-maid and waitress, a situation in a private family; would assist with the washing; good references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse and plain Seamstress.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman; very respectable; honest, sober, kind, and obliging to children and all others; best reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a very neat, tidy, young Protestant woman; will give excellent recommendations; is a good thorough family cook; excellent washer and ironer; will go in the country a short distance. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as cook in a private family; is an excellent cook, and has the best City reference; none but private family need apply. Inquire for three days at No. 290 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., front room, second floor.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH the best of City references; understands French, English, and American cooking thoroughly; no washing; wages $20. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNderstands boning, larding, soups, meats, game, desserts, &c.; best of reference. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, WHO is a good bread, biscuit, and cake baker; willing to do coarse washing; has best references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor; French, German, and English Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE DANISH woman as first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boneing, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, IN a private family; is a first-class cook; has no objection to do the plain washing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 495 7th-av., near 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, &c.; capable of taking charge of any kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 134 West 28th-st. Ring the bell.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A plain cook, washer, and ironer, who is a good bread-maker, a situation in a private family, or would take the place of general house-worker. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY two girls; both are thorough servants in every respect; have five years' recommendations from former employer; will be generally useful in a family. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE PLAIN COOK in a small private family, and is willing to do some washing and ironing; can give first-rate City reference for three years. Call at No. 218 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—AS COOK; WILLING TO ASSIST with the washing, if required; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call or address No. 234 East 29th-st.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON, OR ASSIST in Washing.—By a very respectable woman, and excellent family cook; good washer and ironer; country or City; good testimonials. Call at 335 4th-av.

HAIR-DRESSER.—AN EXPERIENCED ladies' hair-dresser solicits engagements by week or month; terms moderate in good hours. Call at No. 67 West 36th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A CLEAN, TIDY young woman, who is lately landed; is willing to work for moderate wages, say $10 per month, in a kind family; is a good washer and ironer; will be well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A GOOD, WELL-recommended German woman, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at Mr. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELSH GIRL to do general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 171 East 4th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS—By a neat young Protestant, with first-class City references; ladies can be seen; understands her duties thoroughly. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A MOST RESPECTAble young French girl, who is a most beautiful seamstress in under-clothes and dresses; also a very good hair-dresser; has no objection to tending to growing children. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTAble woman and first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work in the best manner; will assist with chamber-work, if required; country or City; country preferred; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; WAGES $20; unexceptionable references from leading City families. Ladies desiring an unapproachable blanchisseuse will send their orders to or call at the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of fine laces; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable French woman; is a good seamstress and is experienced in the care of children; is perfectly reliable and tidy. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., first floor, French and English Office.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse for children or invalids; can give reference for either capacity; has the highest testimonials from first families. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as waitress in a private family; or to do light chamber-work and waiting; best reference. Call at No. 146 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT COLored man, as waiter or coachman; thoroughly efficient in either capacity; Brooklyn or Williamsburg preferred; excellent reference. Call or address No. 81 Walton-st., Williamsburg.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH coachman; understands the care and management of fast horses; is a careful driver, &c.; is willing and obliging; best testimonials. Address E. Kings, No. 122 Cedar-st.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A respectable Protestant man, who is willing to make himself useful; has good recommendations; is a good driver and groom, also a good gardener. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINgle, as coachman and groom; will make himself generally useful; careful City driver; strictly temperate; City or country; best reference from last employer. Call or address J. R., No. 423 7th-av., private stable, between 33d and 34th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; understands the care and management of horses, and the duties of the situation thoroughly; excellent City references. Call or address No. 123 West 33d-st., or No. 635 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COMpetent man, who is a good driver, in City or country; is also a good groom, and has first-class recommendations. Apply at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARM-WORK — HOUSE-WORK.—BY a respectable Protestant man and wife; understands all branches of farm-work; wife is an excellent butter-maker; can also do general house-work. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—BY A MAN AND HIS TWO sons; competent in every respect to fill a good position; or would work a farm on shares. Address Farmer, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (with one child;) thoroughly practical in all departments; would superintend the farm if required. Address W. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

GROOM, OR FOOTMAN AND GROOM.—By a respectable young man willing and obliging, also strictly temperate; can clean and care horses nicely; will, if required, build fires, black boots, do errands, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LIGHT PORTER—IN A WHOLESALE or commission house; can read and write well and is a good calculator; age, thirty-three years; just arrived from Scotland; can give good references. Address J. McC., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

PAINTER.—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG man, as assistant to a painter or house-decorator. Apply to Rev. Emanuel Shults, House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st.

WAITER.—A GENTEEL YOUNG DANE IS looking for a place as waiter in a plain family, or as second waiter under a butler; is sober, industrious, and unmarried; City references. Apply at the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, in a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands his business; two years' good reference. Address or apply, for two days, to G. L., No. 137 West 50th-st., near 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AS first-class waiter; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; just left his last place, where he lived three years; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; can furnish good City reference. Call on or address No. 103 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED.—A LAD AGED SEVENTEEN, residing with his parents, and educated at Grammar School No. 40, wishes a situation in a broker's, banker's, or merchant's office; writes a good hand, and is quick at figures. Address C. C. B., Post-office Box No. 4,862.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY AMERICAN a situation as collector, messenger, or light porter; well acquainted with City; good references. Address Employment, No. 321 East 4th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT C. SCHMIDDEL, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH SCHMIDDEL, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Elisabeth Schmiddel: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 89 Centre-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1872.
HOWE, SHORTER & PECKHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 89 Centre-st.

N. B.—The complaint in this action has been this day filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dec. 31, 1872.
HOWE, SHORTER & PECKHAM,
ja7-law6wTu   Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SARAH E. MERRILL, plaintiff, against ROBERT DODGE MERRILL, defendant. Summons for Relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1873.
WM. M. HOES, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 287 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, this 13th day of January, 1873.
WM. M. HOES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja14-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New-York.—PETER GOELET against EDGAR J. DAY, Richard J. Clarke, Frederick Brandeis.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 19, 1872.
ROBERT GOELET, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 20th day of December, 1872.   ROBERT GOELET, Jr.,
ja21-law6wTu*   Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—MARGARET J. KENNY, Plaintiff, vs. GEORGE KRIEG and Catharine Krieg, his wife, Rachel Y. Roseberry, wife of Michael M. Roseberry, and the said Michael M. Roseberry, Michael Kuran, Charles McLess, Daniel Face, and John Guttenbergh, Defendants.—Summons—For Relief—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court-house of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 322 Broadway, corner of Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 3, 1873.
BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN,
ja21-law6wTu*   Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SAMUEL J. OAKLEY against LABAN G. RUSSELL.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not Ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 66 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 30, 1872.
SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint herein was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in said City.—Dated Jan. 27, 1873.   SCUDDER & CARTER,
ja28-law6wTu   Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL BISSICKS, Plaintiff, against ALEXANDER McKENZIE, Defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of January, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 293 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and fifty-two dollars, with interest from the 1st of September, 1861, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Jan. 13, 1873.
H. BREWSTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
a14-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-York.—HENRY NEUSTADTER, plaintiff, against JOHN C. THOMPSON, MARY L. TIFFANY, FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF HARLEM, defendants.—To the defendants above named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the County of New-York on the 30th day of November, 1872, against you, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the twenty days aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. Dated New-York, Nov. 30, 1872.
SAM'L RIKER,
ja28-law6wTu   Plaintiff's Attorney.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MRS. ALDERDICE, OF LONDON, WILL address the sailors, at the Hall of the Seamen's Exchange, Nos. 187 and 189 Cherry-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 7½. A prayer-meeting will follow her address. All invited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the "Times" Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.,
and the "Times" West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GENTLEMAN CAN GET BOARD FOR horses and good accommodations for one or two carriages in a private stable. No. 225 East 34th-st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHing, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

ONE OR TWO HORSES CAN HAVE board and good care in a private stable. Apply at No. 153 East 33th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE.
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON-AV.
To rent, with board, room for single gentlemen on fourth floor.

NO. 21 EAST 22D-ST.
A second-story front room to let, with board.
Also, a single room.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 22d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week; hotel reconstructed and newly furnished; all Broadway stages pass this hotel. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, an entire second floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished; will rent together or separately; house and table first class.

NO 55 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—To first-class parties and adults only, elegant second story; also, rooms on fourth floor, for single gentlemen, with board.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES OR rooms in choice locations, with or without board, apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—DESIRABLE front and other furnished rooms, en suite and single, with board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c; climate most healthy: tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

UTICA FEMALE SEMINARY,
ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.
The Winter term will commence on the 10th of February, 1873. For information or catalogue apply to the Principal, Mrs. E. F. HAMILL.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y.   Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

A PROTESTANT MINISTER RESIDing in Westphalia, Germany, desires to receive in his family a few American boys, ten to fourteen years of age; his long pedagogical experience and the pleasant home influences will be a sufficient guarantee for the mental development and physical care of his pupils. As to references and particulars, please address J. W., Box No. 2,565 New-York Post-office.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Route Neuilly, Paris.)

Second term begins on Feb. 1 French classes for ladies three times a week.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Spring term begins Feb. 11.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass.—A boarding-school for twenty boys in Southern Berkshire; superior accommodations, care and instruction given to each pupil.
I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

FRENCH, ITALIAN OR SPANISH.—Thorough instruction; theory and oral practice, insuring conversational fluency. Prof. BONFANTI, No. 241 West 14th-st. Foreigners taught English. Translations.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 620 5th-av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDENER, Principals.

FINE ART TUITION—IN OIL AND water color painting, by Prof. G. A. GILBERT, Studio, No. 142 East 16th-st.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 136 WEST 41ST-st., with primary and limited number. Large experience and highest references.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

SCHOLASTIC.—A CLASSICAL SCHOLAR and modern linguist, (English, French, Italian,) of many years' experience in preparing pupils for University examinations, is open to an engagement as resident tutor in a school or family. Address K. S. L., Box No. 170 New-York *Times* Office.

ENGLISH BRANCHES.—CHILDREN'S classes of six, at twenty cents each per hour, formed at private houses. Address PUPIL, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS FOR ABBOTT'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON III.—New edition, with accounts of the Prussian war, and the last hours of the Emperor, making an elegant octavo of 700 pages; the times and the theme renders it the most popular work of the day; exclusive territory, with no competition. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

SOLICITOR WANTED—TO RAISE AND collect funds for an old-established benevolent institution; a native American, over thirty, of character and energy, with direct City references; none else. Address, giving residence, ACTIVITY, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR GERMAN girl for general house-work; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply, with references, at No. 33 Park-place, between Carlton and Vanderbilt avs., Brooklyn. No Irish need apply.

WANTED.—A WOMAN TO DO ALL THE work in a family of two persons; a good and permanent situation for the right person; $12 per month. Apply at No. 1,214 Broadway, third floor, from 10 to 12.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress and chamber-maid. Inquire to-day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 94 Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL AS WAITRESS, (PROtestant,) and also a girl, about sixteen years old, to assist in the work. Apply at No. 21 East 24th-st., after 10 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $2,500 TO give immediate services in a substantial business of high renown; lucrative money-making monopoly, showing several hundreds per cent. profit on the manufacture, in brisk demand at home and abroad. Incomer may easily realize $10,000 per annum by salary and share of profits. Address PARTNERSHIP, *Herald* Up-town Branch Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND GOOD-WILL of one of the oldest-established lumber-yards in the City. Apply to SIMPSON, CLAPP & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor........Mr. Sheridan Shook.
Manager........Mr. A. M. Palmer.
Begins at 8. Saturday Matinee at 1½.
ABSOLUTE TRIUMPH
of the powerful new play
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD,
which will be repeated EVERY EVENING until further notice.

Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Welsh Edwards, F. F. Mackay, George Parkes, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, W. Stuart, and Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Griswold, Miss Imogene Fowler.

During the piece a
BIRTH-DAY CHORAL,
Composed by Mr. H. Tissington, will be sung by a choir of thirty children.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
SATURDAY at 1½, second MATINEE of
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH........Manager
SECOND WEEK. MONDAY, Feb. 3. SECOND WEEK.
BUFFALO BILL. BUFFALO BILL,
the most complete history of the wild life of the Hero of the Plains—depicted in the *New-York Weekly* by Ned Buntline.
EVERY NIGHT. EVERY NIGHT.
J. B. STUDLEY
will perform his original character of
BUFFALO BILL.
Mr. Hernandez Foster and his Pantomime of FE-FO-FUM will shortly appear.

CHARITY BALL,
TO-NIGHT.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LECTURE.
The distinguished and popular Scottish author and lecturer,
ALLAN CURR, F. R. S. L., &c.,
will give his humorous and thrilling oration:
ASHORE AND AFLOAT,
in the
MACDOUGAL-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH,
(opposite Vandam-st.,)
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, 1873.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS,
to be had at the door.

DRAMATIC FRENCH READINGS.
BY
PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT.
To be preceded by a
FREE LECTURE ON THE
ART OF LEARNING FRENCH,
at his Hall,
No. 1,288 BROADWAY. No. 1,288 BROADWAY,
Between 33d and 34th sts.,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 5, at 11.
To conclude with the formation of
CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH CLASSES,
especially adapted to those who desire to make their theoretical knowledge practically available by
CULTIVATION OF THE EAR.
Also,
ELEMENTARY CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS.
Lectures illustrated with practical elucidations on sounds and idioms, and the reading of a whole French play.
DRAMATIC READINGS AND LECTURE FREE.
FOR LADIES EXCLUSIVELY.

J. M. BELLEW.   FEB. 5.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
Mr. BELLEW will give his last reading in Association Hall TO-MORROW. (Wednesday.)
PROGRAMME FOR MATINEE:
VIRGINIA........Macaulay
JOHN OAKHEART & SON........Boucicault
(Specially written for Mr. Bellew.)
DAVID'S LAMENT FOR ABSALOM...N. P. Willis
THE BLOOMSBURY CHRISTENING........Dickens
HENRY VIII. (Fall of Woolsey)........Shakespeare
THE SKELETON'S WEDDING........James
JOHN GILPIN........Cowper
OLIVER TWIST. (Bumble and Corney).....Dickens
Doors open at 1; begins at 2 o'clock. Tickets for sale at Schirmer's and at the Hall.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
LECTURE BY
ANNA E. DICKINSON.
Subject—JOAN OF ARC.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Nelson & Phillips', No. 805 Broadway; Gurley's, No. 312 4th-av., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

MARK TWAIN—FEB. 5.
Subject of lecture: THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Tickets at the Mercantile Library Rooms.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and other officers and committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February next. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock P. M., and close at 8 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.
F. A. P. BARNARD, President.
JOHN A. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD CLUB.—AN adjourned meeting of this Club will be held on TUESDAY, 4th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Club-rooms, south-east corner of 7th-av. and 34th-st. Business of importance being on hand, a full attendance of members is requested.
WM. S. MURRAY, President.
GEO. A. MILLER, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE REFORM COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the above Committee will be held at the Cooper Union, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock. All members of the Institute, and also those who feel aggrieved at their treatment at the late fair, are invited to attend.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock; Col. CHAS. C. JONES, Jr., will read a paper on the *Pottery of the Southern Indians.*
EVERT A. DUYCKINCK,
Acting Recording Secretary.

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.—TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Dr. BUTLER, on the eve of departure for Mexico, Bishop SIMPSON, and others, will address the meeting.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID LASKY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of David Lasky, of the County of New-York, or the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.   GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY RUEDIGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry Ruediger, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.   GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. GILLESPY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,732.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John W. Gillespy, of New-York City, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, A. D., 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, the 3d day of February, 1873.   GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f4-law3w Tu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DONALD CAMERON and ANDREW J. SCOTT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of January, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Donald Cameron and Andrew J. Scott, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1872, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
FRANCIS O. FRENCH, Assignee,
ja28-law3wTu*

NO. 3,793.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTIN COLMAR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Martin Colmar, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 3d day of February, A. D. 1873.
FRANK J. MORRIS, Assignee,
f4-law3wTu*   No. 341 Broadway, New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
(Begins at 8.)
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
ALIXE!
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S BRILLIANT PARISIAN SENSATION.

"It has made a grand hit, and it is destined to outrun any play of the period."—*Evening Post.*

ALIXE! "ALIXE is an unqualified triumph."—*Times.*

ALIXE! "ALIXE, it may now be said without fear of contradiction, offers some of the best acting that has been seen on the New-York stage for years."—*World.*

ALIXE! "ALIXE is the talk in the clubs, in the cars, at the dinner-table, and in every walk of life; it is the dramatic sensation of this season."—*Herald.*

Characters by Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss LINDA DIETZ, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, Mr. GEORGE CLARK, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. J. H. SURNETT.

THIRD ALIXE MATINEE
SATURDAY NEXT AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
*** Seats may be secured one week in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
Begins at 7¾.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Sole Lessee and Manager.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the Magnificent Oriental sensation,
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
MRS. JOHN WOOD!
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM!
THE ARAB TROUPE!
MURRAY'S STUD OF HORSES!
250 AUXILIARIES!
500 GLITTERING COSTUMES!
LAST MATINEE BUT ONE,
SATURDAY NEXT AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION,
A PECULIAR AMERICAN SENSATION
Based upon a Parisian "Revue" of extraordinary character, and upon some of the experiences of MR. MARK TWAIN, prepared expressly for the capacity of this grand theatre by MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.
THE SCENERY AND EFFECTS
are of an ingenious and local character, and embrace all that is notable from
BROADWAY to the
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
SEVENTH and LAST WEEK
of
BROTHER SAM,
with
MR. SOTHERN as SAM.
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss ROSE COGHLAN.
Mr. T. Robertson's exquisite comedy,
DAVID GARRICK,
will be produced on
SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 8.
Mr. SOTHERN sustaining his original part of DAVID GARRICK, as represented by him for over 400 nights at the Royal Haymarket Theatre, London.
SAM MATINEE
NEXT SATURDAY, FEB. 8, AT 1½ P. M.
NOTICE.—Carriages may be ordered at 10½.
Box-book opened one month in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.   FLORENCE.
Limited engagement
of the talented and popular comedian,
MR. W. J. FLORENCE,
who will appear in his world-famous character of
BOB BRIERLY,
in Tom Taylor's instructive dramatic picture, in five parts, illustrating phases in English every-day life, entitled the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
presented with new and appropriate scenery, and cast to the full strength of the company, including
MR. C. R. THORNE, Jr....as....HAWKSHAW
MR. ROBERT PATEMAN...as....GREEN JONES
MISS BELLA PATEMAN...as...MAY EDWARDS
FIRST "FLORENCE" MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2, TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.   NIBLO'S GARDEN.
UNABATED SUCCESS.
The magnificent and unapproachable spectacle,
LEO AND LOTOS.
Peerless in pageantry, pre-eminent in perfection.
New songs, new music, new dances.
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
Americus, Davies, Siegrist, Trained Dogs.
Every evening and Saturday matinee.

OLYMPIC.   ALHAMBRA.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
THE MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE OF
Alhambra   Prof. Tobin's wonderful   Alhambra
Alhambra   OPTICAL ILLUSION.   Alhambra
Alhambra   The popular Kelly & Leon.   Alhambra
Alhambra   The famous Lauri Troupe.   Alhambra
Alhambra   Morris' Mystic Changes.   Alhambra
Alhambra   Beautiful Ballets, &c.   Alhambra
Alhambra   POPULAR PRICES.   Alhambra

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

AFTERNOON, AT 2.	EVENING, AT 8.
The young actor, Mr. J. W. WARD, in Maeder's celebrated Drama of BUFFALO BILL; or, KING of the BORDER MEN.	CONTINUED SUCCESS of the great actor Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, in the American Drama of KIT, KIT, the Arkansas Traveler.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.
The felicity will eventuate at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered at 9¾.
Genuine hit. Screams of laughter at
THAT PRACTICAL JOKE.

MARK
TWAIN.
STEINWAY
HALL,
TO-MORROW
NIGHT.

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.   FEB. 5.
MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURE.
MARK TWAIN.
Subject of lecture: THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
Tickets, 75 cents and $1, at the hall, No. 114 Broadway, Schirmer's, and the Library desk.

LECTURE BY
PROF. ALLAN CURR, F. R. S.,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, 1873,
in the
FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
12th-st., near 6th-av.
Subject—"The Scottish Covenanters."
Tickets........................Fifty cents.

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The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

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THE GREELEY WILLS.

The Contest Over the Two Wills Ended—The Misses Greeley Refuse to Proceed Further.

The dispute over the wills of the late Horace Greeley was virtually brought to a close yesterday by the withdrawal of the will of 1872 by the defense, and it is probable that within a week or two all possibility of further trouble will be removed by the admission to probate of the testament of 1871. The Surrogate of Westchester, before whom the matter has been argued, has it yet in his power to decide the 1872 will valid, but the action of the defense leaves scarcely any prospect of further dispute. The will which will now be admitted to probate, provides for legacies to Mr. Greeley's brother, and sisters, amounting to $12,000, and a bequest of $10,000 to the Children's Aid Society. After each session during the investigation efforts were made to bring about a compromise, but no satisfactory result was reached on either side until after the last session, when, as now appears, the Misses Greeley, in consequence of their father's domestic life being ventilated in detail, determined to withdraw, and expressed that resolution to their counsel in the letter of which a copy herewith appears.

At the opening of Surrogate Coffin's court at White Plains yesterday morning, all the counsel appeared. Mr. Joseph H. Choate, represented Miss Gabrielle Greeley, ex-Judge Hart Miss Ida Greeley, and Mr. I. T. Williams the contestants of the last will. It was manifest that a compromise or decision of some kind had been reached, and accordingly, when at 11 o'clock Mr. Alvin J. Johnson was called to the stand, ex-Judge Hart rose and announced the withdrawal of the Misses Greeley in the following address:

If the Court please: This protracted and disagreeable litigation is about drawing to a close. I have no desire to revel in the infirmities of any man, living or dead. We have, I believe, exhibited a spirit of conciliation from the beginning to the end of this case. When we were informed that the rights of the younger daughter of Mr. Greeley were contended for, we conceded as far as we knew how everything that we could. We gave at once a deed of one undivided half of that property to the younger daughter, though her counsel, sitting by my side, was perfectly satisfied that the will of 1872 gave her all that we could give her by any deed, and he was satisfied, not only of his own judgment and opinion, but after consulting with some of the most eminent lawyers in the country, that a concession of that description would tend to peace. It was then suggested that Mr. Greeley had relatives who were entitled under the will of 1871 to that which they would not receive under the will of 1872, and we conceded to these relatives everything they asked. They gave us a release—a discharge in full—so that that objection to the will of 1872 was removed. We then understood that the Children's Aid Society resolved solemnly at one of their meetings that they were not participants in this litigation, that they did not direct or ask it, for though they did not renounce their claim, we afterward, on consulting out of court with the friends of these young ladies, deemed it wise to make a further effort to arrange this business, and we supposed that it had been arranged. An eminent gentleman of the Press, who is now, for his health, in one of the Southern States, gave us to understand that an arrangement had been made with the executor that would terminate this litigation. But it seems there was a misunderstanding between them, that the executors did not understand the arrangement as that gentleman understood it, and he is away, and I have not had an opportunity of conferring with him, to know what might be said upon his side of the question. We have had from time to time adjournments, and I believe at each adjournment some conference has been had; every effort has been made to bring this matter to a peaceful termination. These efforts have not hitherto proved successful. Having striven to bring this matter to a close on some terms that would be satisfactory to the friends of these young ladies, we have concluded to bring it to a close whether the terms be satisfactory or not. The business of counsel in this case has been a difficult business, because many friends of the daughters of Mr. Greeley exhibited a great anxiety concerning their welfare and interest. There are some who desired that we should litigate this case at all hazards and to any extent, and would not be satisfied with a compromise. Others are urging us strenuously to peace. Distinguished gentlemen and warm personal friends of Mr. Greeley urged us to proceed with this litigation, while we were about bringing it to a termination, and suggested the employment of Mr. Evarts as counsel in the case. There was no objection on the part of those who represented the Misses Greeley, for Mr. Evarts would not only have been received, but his counsel would have been heeded. His partner, Mr. Choate, appeared at the last hearing of this case; and so far from advising a further struggle, he concurs with us in the opinion that this litigation should be ended. The counsel are harmonious, and concur fully on the subject. We think that this business ought to be terminated. It is terminated—not that we shrink from having every act in the life of Mr. Greeley, from his birth to his death brought before the world. It is my honest opinion that a full development of everything affecting Mr. Greeley would be better for him and for his memory, provided we could have fully and fairly presented it. But that was impossible. No two men view the same thing alike and come to the same conclusion upon a certain state of facts. One man would say of Mr. Greeley that he fell into a peaceful slumber, and then, as a witness upon the stand said, he fell back into a stupor; thus the same act is described differently by honest men from different stand-points. One would say when he was in a tree and said "Oh! oh!" that it was evidence of insanity; and another would say that with a foot that was painful, having been hurt long ago, when he was placed in a particular position he would necessarily cry "oh!" Under these circumstances we asked the daughter of Mr. Greeley who presented the will of 1872 for probate, who has been here from time to time, and, wan and weary, returning every day to her couch to seek repose, what to do; and after reading the report of the last day's proceedings, she addressed me the following note:

NO. 12 COTTAGE-PLACE, Jan. 29, 1873.

DEAR JUDGE HART: I am so much distressed by the report of yesterday's proceedings at White Plains that I must withdraw from a contest which our opponents are determined shall be waged over my father's grave. For not even to carry out his last wishes can I permit a memory, which is infinitely dear to me, to be so desecrated. With best thanks to yourself, Mr. Nelson and Mr. Choate for the very kind efforts which you have all made on behalf of myself and sister, I remain, with much respect,

Very truly yours, IDA L. GREELEY.

I join my dear sister in the sentiments of this letter.

GABRIELLE GREELEY.

In pursuance of the instructions in that letter, we withdraw not only as counsel, but withdraw on behalf of our client, the proponent of this will of 1872. How far the infant may withdraw will rest with her own counsel to say. It is suggested that I should state that her withdrawal is substantially in effect that a decree should be entered, admitting to probate the will of 1871. Now, in the spirit of the woman mentioned in the Holy Scriptures who, when it was suggested that her child should be divided asunder, preferred to give her infant to an entire stranger, the proponent abandons this case, and leaves you, gentlemen, who, I presume, will act worthily in the conduct of your sacred trust, the conduct of this business, and does it because she would not draw from their repose those infirmities which should sleep and sleep forever.

Mr. Choate—I should like to say a word with reference to the position of the Children's Aid Society. I supposed that some positive position might have been taken by that society which would have contributed to the peaceful settlement of this litigation over Mr. Greeley's wills. I did apply to them to take some positive action; either to renounce the legacy altogether in view of what was believed to be the impaired condition of the estate, or to say whether they should insist on it. They have not, however, felt it their duty to do either, and the result of all my negotiations with them was a communication, received from them on Saturday, in which they say that if it should transpire that Mr. Greeley's estate had been impaired in value since the making of the will of 1871 and that will should be admitted to probate, they would abate proportionally their claims to the legacy. That proposition was not at all satisfactory, and obviously so, because every one understands that the testator provides for public charity out of the surplus of his estate, and if it should turn out, as was Mr. Greeley's idea when he revoked the will of 1871, that the whole of his estate was not too much for his children, it would not be right that that legacy should be insisted on. It may be supposed that the action now taken by Mr. Greeley's daughters is based or predicated upon that suggestion from the Children's Aid Society, but their sole motive has been that their father's ashes should rest in peace, and that the infirmities and calamities which overwhelmed him in the last weeks of his life may not be made the subject of further public investigation and discussion.

Mr. Williams said: It is known to the Court as well as to my friends on the other side, that the executors of Mr. Greeley's will have made no reply to the attacks made on them, nor have they uttered a word in self-vindication. Their idea was that the testimony in the case would be the best vindication. These remarks that have been made on the other side have this tendency, I will not say this purpose, of saying, "Our will of 1872 is right; it is dear to the children of the deceased, and was dear to the deceased while he lived, but being encountered by a set of men who are strong and determined, while we are weak and feeble, we relinquish and back down from a right, true, and strong position because we dont see fit to make developments touching the character of the deceased. I entertain a different opinion on all this matter. In the first place, I believe there is no fact to be developed in this case, if it goes to the very last degree to which it can go, that will not redound to the credit and fame of Horace Greeley. It is ten thousand times better, in my judgment, for his fame, that the truth should be known to the public than that the public should rest upon the innumerable falsehoods which had been put forth during the last six weeks of his life. We are able to show that he was not only not in a fit state to make a will, but that his mind was irretrievably lost. For six or eight days before his death it marched steadily downward, each hour growing feebler. A portion of the time he was in charge of two men—for two strong men were only adequate to retain him within proper limits. A case of acute mania of the extremest kind visited him during the last eight days of his life. This will was executed at the last hour of his existence, if it could be called an execution, and in it he says, "it is not my will," but subsequently he feebly answered "yes." All that last scene was only at a time when he was less capable of making a will than at any former period. Now, Sir, I think the effect of these remarks has been to give the public the idea that we are overcoming a young lady who has a right to her father's wealth. I want to repel that by one or two remarks. In the first place we are prepared to show not only insanity in reference to this case, but I am safe in saying that aside from the question of insanity, we can destroy that will on the ground of fraud and conspiracy. When they say they recede from the will that was Horace Greeley's because they do not want developments made, I answer that it will redound to Mr. Greeley's credit, and the developments will show that he who was a victim of every conspiracy in his life-time was a victim of a still worse conspiracy at his death—one more grievous than any other. Now, Sir, I feel this, and I feel it right to say that the executors in this matter have felt it not only a duty, but a duty which it would be criminal to neglect, not to permit that will of 1872 to go upon the records, disinheriting his youngest and best-beloved daughter, not only marking her for all time a disinherited child, but placing upon her brow marks of congenital imbecility. That would reflect more dishonor upon the credit of Mr. Greeley than any act of his life. If a man saw fit to give $10,000 for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society, why should he not be permitted to do so? He believed in his lifetime that $10,000 or $15,000, or $20,000 was enough for his children. It has been said of him by his enemies that in his last hours he fell away from the high character which he had maintained all his lifetime; if any evidence of that were to be produced I apprehend the most conclusive evidence would be this will of 1872. It represents him as giving a farm the real property of his brother to his eldest daughter. If Mr. Greeley could be guilty of that act in his sane moments, then the worst that could be said of him by his political opponents could be true. We estimate his property at $206,800, and we have it in our power to show that will was the result of a conspiracy. We have the most overwhelming proof of it, and we don't think it right to give out the impression that their cause is that of oppressed justice and right. We repel the imputation, and charge that this will was the child of conspiracy, executed at a time when the chamber of the deceased should be sacred and untainted. Mr. Greeley's domestic relations were of the happiest character, and in this litigation his best and dearest friends urge and approve of our action. The evidence proves insanity. He was under a delusion when he spoke of the *Tribune* being possessed of no brains, and every act of the last few days of his life gave unquestioned evidence of insanity. I have nothing more to say than to prove the will of 1871.

Mr. Hart was about to reply when the Surrogate decided that further discussion was irrelevant.

Mr. Hart—I will refrain from any further remarks, conscious that cruel and ungenerous remarks carry with them their antidote.

After some further discussion of an unimportant character, the will of 1871 was presented for probate. The Surrogate inquired whether there was any opposition from any one present, but no one responded, and the witnesses to the will, Messrs. J. C. Ferguson, of Newcastle, and I. T. Williams, of New-York, made the customary affidavits, and all the parties left the court, evidently well pleased that the litigation had come to an end.

Mr. Samuel Sinclair yesterday addressed letters to the two other executors of the will, announcing his withdrawal from his position as executor, alleging as a reason therefor that he had taken no active part in the proceedings, and believed the interests of Mr. Greeley's children to be safe in the hands of the two remaining executors.

The value of Mr. Greeley's property is variously estimated at between $60,000 and $225,000. In court yesterday, Mr. Williams stated that it amounted to $206,800, but others, equally well acquainted with the affairs of the estate, say that, after a careful inventory, it does not exceed $130,000, allowing the very highest prices for the shares of newspaper and other stocks.

The Courts of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HACKETT.

Part I. of the February term of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday morning in the regular court-room, with Recorder Hackett on the bench, and Mr. Russell as District-Attorney. The Grand Jury, which had been summoned for the term, answered to their names. Recorder Hackett addressed the jury, and said that he had been informed that a grand jury had been impaneled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and that being the case, he would discharge the gentlemen summoned on the grand inquest until the 17th, the third Monday of the month. The names of the petit jurors for the term were then called, and the business of the court proceeded with. Thomas Burke, indicted for assault with intent to rob, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Thomas Donovan was placed on trial for snatching a watch from Frederick Windham, on the night of Oct. 26, on Second-avenue. The prisoner proved good character, and was acquitted. Donovan was jointly indicted with Thomas Brown for the robbery. John Hughes, of Harlem, was tried for felonious assault and battery upon the person of Miss Mary Anna Moore, his step-daughter. In evidence the singular fact came out that the complainant's mother, a rich widow, living in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, had married her coachman, Hughes, and that Miss Moore and her new step-father have continually quarreled. Proceedings for divorce, it is said, are pending between the parties. Hughes was acquitted of the charge of assault, and discharged. An officer sought to arrest him as he was leaving court, Hughes having been held in a police court in bonds for good behavior. As the officer had no warrant, the Recorder allowed the man to depart. Hughes is known in sporting circles as the "Greenhorn." He was a professional pedestrian. His wife's first husband was a brother of "Rocky Moore," it is said.

Daniel McLaughlin pleaded guilty to attempt at larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. Alexander Messager pleaded the same, and received the same punishment.

BEFORE CITY JUDGE SUTHERLAND.

Part II. of the Court of General Sessions was opened in the chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, City Judge Sutherland on the bench, Deputy Clerk Edward J. Hall acting as Clerk, and Assistant District-Attorney David G. Rollins as prosecuting officer. Mr. James W. Tooley was stenographer. The names of the petit jurors impaneled for the term were called, and some time was occupied in hearing the excuses of those who wished to be relieved. The Court adjourned without trying any cases, no calendar having been prepared for yesterday. There will be no difference in the class of cases tried in the two branches of the court, unless later in the term Judge Sutherland and Recorder Hackett shall make some special arrangement. Mr. Rollins will act as District-Attorney in Part II., and Mr. Russell in Part I., until later in the term, when they will change places. The calendar in Part II. will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. to-day.

The New-York Post-Office from 1823 to 1873.

Mr. James Watson last evening delivered a lecture at Steinway Hall, under the auspices of the letter-carriers of New-York, on the subject of the "New-York Post-office from 1623 to 1873." Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the hall was less than half filled, although a large number of tickets had been sold. The lecturer handled his subject in an able manner, interspersing the statistical information with both serious and humorous anecdote. He compared the time when letters would come by ship, at intervals of two or three months, and would then be put in a rack at the coffee-house for the owners to call for, with the present, when 150 tons of mail-matter pass daily through the New-York Post-office, employing nearly 1,600 persons in the various departments. He also detailed the intervening rise and progress of the New-York postal service, and specified those postmasters under whose administration the greatest improvements were carried out. At the close of the discourse he intimated that the new Post-office would be opened for business during the present year.

The Woodhull-Claflin-Blood Case—Commissioner Davenport's Opinion.

The case of Woodhull, Claflin, and Blood, which has been waiting Commissioner Davenport's decision for some time past, was yesterday settled by the Commissioner. He says: "I have carefully examined the various grounds of defense urged on behalf of the prisoners, together with all the authorities cited upon both sides, and but for the ruling in a recent English case, (Regina vs. Shove,) not cited, should have considerable doubt as to the Challis article being, as is claimed by the prosecution, obscene in law. The case of Shove is so nearly parallel, however, to that of these defendants, and the grounds of defense and arguments of counsel so much the same as to compel me to adopt the ruling therein and hold the article in question to be obscene. Upon the further question as to the intention of Congress in the framing and passage of the statute under which these proceedings were instituted, I am quite clear that a case of this character was never contemplated, and under ordinary circumstances I should at once release the accused. In view, however, of the importance as well as the subtlety of the questions involved, the anxiety of the prisoners as well as the community for a definite settlement of the whole matter, I am disposed to and shall hold the prisoners to await the action of the Grand Jury, to the end that a judicial determination by the Circuit Court of the United States may be had, and the rights both of the prisoners and the public be finally ascertained."

THE DURYEA MURDER.

Continuation of the Inquest—Testimony Against the Prisoner Simmons.

A more horrible story of brutal murder could not have been imagined, than that developed by the testimony of the witnesses examined yesterday, at the inquest upon the body of Nicholas W. Duryea, who was literally carved to pieces by John E. Simmons, the policy-lottery owner, in Liberty-street, on the evening of the 16th of December last. The board-room of Bellevue Hospital was crowded with policy-dealers and gamblers, all of whom evinced the utmost interest in the prisoner. Prominent among them was ex-Assemblyman James Irving, the Tammany rough who made a brutal assault upon Hon. Smith Weed, while on the floor of the Assembly Chamber. Mrs. Duryea was present, accompanied by her brother and nephew. Simmons was conveyed to the room with the utmost care and delicacy, and, instead of presenting the appearance of a prisoner, to a stranger would look like the President of the Medical Board of the hospital. Coroner Keenan, in opening the proceedings, recalled Wm. F. Stryker, Simmons' clerk. He said:

I was standing about four yards from Duryea and Simmons when they clinched. I was standing on the area grating. Simmons had his back to me. Duryea was facing me. Duryea was standing on the sidewalk, half-way between Nos. 67 and 69 Liberty-street, very close to the gutter. Duryea and Simmons were, I should think, about a foot apart. Duryea grabbed at Simmons' throat, thrust him back, and struck at him. Then Duryea threw Simmons and fell on top of him; they laid side by side, and Simmons struggled hard to turn Duryea. He finally succeeded in gradually turning Duryea over and got on top. When I first saw Simmons strike, he was lying on top of Duryea. I think at that time their feet and part of their legs were in the gutter and their bodies on the sidewalk in a slanting position. There was a gas lamp behind them, and the light, though perceptible, was rather indistinct. The stores in the vicinity were closed up.

Charles Anderson, of No. 211 East Fiftieth-street, a clerk in Registering Department of the General Post-office, testified as follows: I left the General Post-office, and was crossing Nassau-street to go home. I heard a cry of "Police." It was about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 16th of December. I and several other parties ran toward Broadway, in Liberty-street, whence I thought the cry proceeded. When I arrived opposite Sutherland's restaurant I observed two men down on the sidewalk, one kneeling over the other, or on top of him. Duryea was lying with his head toward the basement steps, diagonally across the sidewalk; his feet were on the curbstone. I looked to see what was the matter, and as I stooped, the prisoner rose to his feet; he said, "Now, I've got the best of you." He stepped back, or attempted to step back, and fell backward in the street, from the sidewalk. As he fell he said, "I have broken my leg or ankle, I don't know which." Parties then assisted him to Sutherland's restaurant. I saw no blows. I did not notice in the excitement whether Simmons had a knife in his hands. While in the restaurant, just after the police came, and before they took Simmons away, Stryker, I think, said "that two men were attacked while walking in the street by persons desirous of robbing them, and that was the cause of the trouble." It was a stormy night, but there was sufficient light to distinguish objects to any one standing as I was, within three feet of the parties.

Richard J. Hoban, of Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, testified: I am a clerk at No. 16 Exchange-place. On Dec. 16, about 7 o'clock P. M., I was in No. 69 Liberty-street, on the second floor, and hearing a row on the sidewalk, went down-stairs. Both men were lying on the sidewalk. Duryea was underneath, and Simmons was on top of him. I then saw Simmons raise up a little and stab, or strike at Duryea with an instrument which glittered in the light. He struck several times he struck around the head. I can't tell whether he struck at any other part of the body. The prisoner rose up and said, "Now I've got the best of you." His foot tripped in Duryea's feet, and he fell in the gutter, and said "I've broken my ankle." Some parties came, helped him up and carried him to Sutherland's. I met Officer Webber, and told him there was a stabbing affray in Liberty-street. He and Officer Maher went to Sutherland's and arrested Simmons.

William Heaton, of No. 7 Frankfort-street, testified: I was working at No. 65 Liberty-street, on the second floor, and heard a noise as if several men were engaged in a row on the street; heard some one hallooing "Police," and "Murder" several times; went down-stairs; saw two men lying on sidewalk; one was on top of the other; never saw either of them before. I was the width of one house from them. I heard the man underneath say, "Let me up, — — —." He seemed to be struggling to get up, but could only move his head and legs. The man on top then raised himself up, and held the undermost one with his left hand, while he struck him some place about the head, as I thought, with his right hand. The under man's arms fell out lax on the sidewalk, and his head drooped to one side. The man on top raised himself up a little, and seemed for a second or two to be looking at the other man. The man underneath never moved. The man on top then raised his right hand again, and as he did, I saw something in his hand which glistened in the gaslight. He then struck the under man some place in the body. The legs of the man underneath quivered. The man on top then got up, and staggered, and fell on his back in the street. He then called out "Bill" three or four times. A man helped Simmons, whom I now identify as the man who laid over the dead man, into Sutherland's restaurant. I then went to my work.

The proceedings were then adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Murder in Hoboken—Arrest of Car-Drivers.

Four car conductors, named Berger, Seldenick, Brahm, and Benach, of the Hoboken City line, were arrested yesterday by Chief of Police Donovan on suspicion of having been connected with the murder of the unknown man whose body was found on Thursday at Elysian Fields. The Chief found, after very careful scrutiny, that the instrument known as the "switch-turner" used on the above cars fitted into the wounds inflicted upon the person of the murdered man. The conductors of the cars are also drivers, and the place where the body was found is one at which the cars often stop. The theory advanced yesterday is that the murdered man, who, it has been learned, was not the agent of a Philadelphia drug-house, was the only passenger in the car on Thursday night; that he made some mistake as to the direction in which he wished to go, and, after discovering the same, accused the conductor-driver with having taken him in a wrong direction with the view of getting an extra fare. A quarrel then ensued, and the conductor seized the "switch-turner" and dealt him the blows which resulted in his death.

A statement was made yesterday to a TIMES reporter by the starter of the cars at the ferry-house, Hoboken. It is in effect that he deems the theory of the Chief of Police impossible, inasmuch as the time occupied by the cars in making the trip is thirteen or fourteen minutes, and that there would be no time for a conductor to commit a murder and make his trip on time. Up to a late hour last night the remains had not been identified. The inquest will be held to-day.

The gentleman who is agent for the drug firm in Philadelphia, and who was supposed to have been the victim, was heard from yesterday as being in excellent health.

Benach was discharged from custody last evening, as it appeared from evidence that he was not running his car on the night of the murder.

Temperance Festival at the Five Points.

A temperance festival was held last evening, at Calvary Chapel, in connection with the Five Points Mission, Rev. Henry Mattice presiding. The chapel was tastefully festooned with evergreens, and a large congregation, composed of English, Irish, Scotch, Germans, Italians, and other nationalities, assembled to assist in the religious services and profit by the wholesome advice against intemperance imparted by the lecturers of the evening. Rev. Mr. Mattice made an impressive discourse. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Barnard, who read several texts from the books of Exodus, Isaiah, Job, and Daniel, denouncing the intemperate use of liquor, and quoted some striking examples illustrating the terrible evils resulting from this vice. Signor Alexander Hoyatti then delivered a discourse in Italian, and impressed upon his countrymen the necessity of guarding against the evil effects of intemperance. Rev. Dr. J. D. Wells, South Third Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and Rev. George Mingins, City Missions, assisted in the evening services, and at the conclusion a temperance entertainment was given to the children present, and such of the congregation as chose to partake of the good things provided.

THE PUBLIC MONEY:

Important Correspondence Between the Controller, Corporation Counsel, and Controller's Counsel.

CITY AND COUNTY MONEY.

Important Correspondence Between the Controller, Corporation Counsel, and Controller's Counsel.

The following correspondence has passed between Controller Green, Messrs. John K. Porter, J. H. Strahan, and Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Counsel to the Corporation, relative to the interest on the money of the City and County of New-York:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 18, 1872.

To Hon. John K. Porter and John H. Strahan, Esq.:

I send you herewith a copy of a correspondence which I have had with the present and last Chamberlain, and with the National Park Bank and other depositary banks of City and County moneys, and will be obliged if you advise me.

1. To whom does the interest allowed by the depositary banks on City and County deposits belong?

2. Has the Chamberlain the right to demand that the depositary banks pay the interest on City and County deposits to him?

3. Could the Chamberlain make any agreement with the Broadway National Bank, of which he is President, to relieve that bank of an agreement which existed when he entered upon his duties as Chamberlain to pay interest on the City and County deposits?

4. Has the Chamberlain the right to apply any portion of the interest on City and County deposits to the payment of the salaries in his bureau?

5. In whom is the power vested to appoint a deputy to the Chamberlain and clerks in the bureau of which the Chamberlain is chief officer, and to fix the salary of the Chamberlain, his deputy, and subordinates?

6. What proceedings, if any, should be taken to secure to the City and County the interest on the deposits during the year 1872?

Yours respectfully,
AND. H. GREEN, Controller.

Messrs. Porter and Strahan returned the following:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller:

SIR: We received your favor of the 18th inst., with the copy of the correspondence accompanying the same. In answer to the questions stated in your communication, a copy of which is hereto prefixed, we are of opinion:

1. That the interest on the City and County deposits in the depository banks belongs to the City and County as much as the principal upon which that interest accrues. The Finance Department of the City is, by law, article fifth, of chapter 137, laws of 1870, vested with the control of all the fiscal concerns of the City, and also by section 6, of chapter 190, laws of 1870, with the control of all the fiscal concerns of the County.

In virtue of this power of control, it is your duty as head of the Finance Department, where the law does not otherwise specially provide, to give such direction as may be necessary to secure the interest of the City and County in all financial matters. You acted strictly in accordance with your duty in directing the depositary banks to add to the principal the accrued interest on deposits, and it was the duty of these depositary banks to have acted as you in this respect directed.

2. The Chamberlain has no right to demand the depositary banks to pay the interest on the City and County deposits to him. The interest accrues to the principal, and the same ought monthly, as directed by you, to have been added by the depositary banks to the principal—assuming the agreement with these banks to have been as explained in the correspondence.

3. Being an officer of the City and County, the Chamberlain could not make any arrangement binding upon either with the bank of which he is President to relieve the bank from the payment of interest upon the City and County deposits which the bank was under agreement to pay at the date the Chamberlain entered upon the duties of his office. It is the obvious duty of the officers of the City and County to make the best arrangements possible for the payment of interest on City and County deposits.

4 and 5. Section 2 of chapter 623 of the laws of 1866 vested in the Chamberlain the power to appoint a deputy chamberlain and the clerks in his office. This section, so far as the same relates to the power of the Chamberlain to appoint clerks or officers, and the fixing of their salaries, is repealed by the charter, being inconsistent therewith, (section 32 of chapter 137, laws of 1870.) The power is now in the Controller to determine the number of and appoint the officers, clerks, and employes in the bureau in the Finance Department, of which the Chamberlain is chief officer, including the Deputy Chamberlain, and to fix the salaries of the Chamberlain, Deputy Chamberlain, and other clerks, officers, or employes in said bureau. These salaries require to be paid out of the apportionment made by the officers acting as a board of apportionment, pursuant to the provision of the amended charter, chapter 574, laws of 1871.

6. You have the right to proceed by mandamus to compel the Chamberlain to sign the necessary warrant to transfer to one of the depositary banks the balance to the credit of the City and County remaining in the National Park Bank and Union Trust Company. If upon a decision in these proceedings the present depositary banks do not comply with the directions given by you as to the interest which accrues upon the deposits in said banks respectively, it will be necessary to proceed by action to compel compliance with such directions.

JOHN H. STRAHAN.
JOHN K. PORTER.

The communications of Controller Green and Messrs. Porter and Strahan were placed before Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Counsel to the Corporation, and the following reply elicited:

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1873.

Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller:

SIR: Your letter dated the 21st inst., with the opinions therein mentioned by ex-Judge John K. Porter and Mr. John H. Strahan, and the accompanying papers, including your correspondence with the Chamberlain, has received my careful consideration.

Leaving out of view the judicial constructions which the laws referred to have received since the date of your letter, I have to advise you of my substantial concurrence in the opinions expressed by Messrs. Porter and Strahan upon the several propositions contained in your letter to them, and discussed in their communication to you.

You have undoubtedly observed, however, that in the case of Palmer against Foley, upon an application for an injunction, pendente lite, to restrain the defendant from interfering with the plaintiff in the discharge of the duties of Chamberlain, (the justification of such interference being an alleged appointment by you of the defendant as Deputy Chamberlain,) Mr. Chief-Justice Barbour, of the Superior Court, held, for the purposes of this motion, that chapter 623, of the laws of 1866, was in pari materia with the act of 1870, known as the charter, and that the former act was not repealed by the latter, but that both acts must be construed together. And you will also notice that, in the case of Foley against Palmer, impleaded with others, before Mr. Justice Barrett, of the Supreme Court, in the modification of an injunction to restrain the Chamberlain and other parties, the views of Mr. Chief-Justice Barbour appear to obtain some recognition.

These judicial expressions do not convince me that the views which I have above given, in concurrence with those of Messrs. Porter and Strahan, are erroneous. Those expressions were at Special Term only, and were not delivered upon any final judgment or final adjudication.

It is manifest that there has never been any legislation which fully meets what is required by the comparatively modern action of the banks in allowing interest on the public deposits.

But I cannot too strongly state what seems to me must be clear to every mind that, *inasmuch as the principal of the deposits belongs to the City, the interest is equally public property, and should be surrounded by the same safeguards, both as respects its safekeeping and its disbursement, as the principal on which it accrues.*

Under all the circumstances, it is fortunate that a Legislature in which the public reposes unusual confidence is now in session, and the general subject appears to have already become a matter of consideration in that body in the proposed amendments to the charter.

The late judicial opinions in the Supreme and Superior Courts, however, affect only the question as to the appointment of the Chamberlain's subordinates and the payment of their salaries. These by no means deny the right of the City and County to the remainder of the interest after such payment has been made.

Although the decisions above referred to may, perhaps, embarrass, they cannot defeat the efforts of the Controller or the Corporation to obtain from the courts substantial relief so far as relates to the payment of the interest.

Whatever, therefore, may be the ultimate decisions of the courts in the suits now pending, I concur in the opinions of ex-Judge Porter and Mr. Strahan as to your right to proceed by mandamus against the Chamberlain so far as relates to the balances of interest now in the hands of the Park Bank and the Union Trust Company, and by action, or other proper proceeding, against the present depositary banks, so far as relates to the balances of interest in excess of the amounts required to pay salaries, &c., under the act of 1866.

I herewith return the papers accompanying your letter. Very respectfully yours,

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Counsel to the Corporation.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Tickets for the Charity Ball at the Academy of Music, to-night, can be had at Delmonico's, corner Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue; $5 each.

Prof. Allan Curr will repeat his lecture, "Ashore and Afloat," this evening, in the Macdougal-street Baptist Church.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, and adjourned without transacting any business of public interest.

We are indebted to Capt. Schwensen, of the Hamburg steam-ship Westphalia, and to the management of the line, for additions to our European files.

We have received $8 from C. G. N., and $5 from J. A. E. for the poor seamstress, making $46 in all. The money has been duly forwarded to its destination.

The Tammany Society met last evening, Sachem Fox presiding. The proceedings were of very short duration, and no business of importance was transacted.

Phineas H. Kingsland, as assignee of William Bell, clerk of the Commissioners of Record, has had his claim for $3,208 against the City confirmed by the Court of Appeals.

Alternative mandamuses were issued yesterday by Judge Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in relation to the payment of salaries of several of the Court officers.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Mary Farrell was committed for trial on a charge of stealing $575, the property of Mrs. Jane O'Neill, of No. 422 West-street.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Seventy-first Regiment last evening, Quartermaster Thomas H. Raymond was unanimously elected major of the regiment.

Patrick Hawley, of No. 507 East Fifteenth-street, attended the funeral of a relative at Calvary Cemetery, on Sunday, and while on the way home died in his carriage, it is supposed of heart disease.

The February term of the United States District Court begins this morning, before Judge Blatchford. Jury cases will be tried, and the calendar contains many seizure and bankruptcy cases.

In the case of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church against the Baptist Church in Oliver-street, the decision by Judge Sedgwick was in favor of the plaintiff, and not the defendant, as erroneously reported.

Louis Durcher was yesterday arrested in a civil suit, brought against him by Hiram F. Cooper, in the Supreme Court, charging him with fraud in $900. The prisoner gave bail in $1,100 and was discharged.

There were no new developments yesterday in regard to the defalcation in the New-York Post-office. The amount which is lacking, according to the accounts kept in the office, as at first stated, is about $12,000.

Company C of the Fifth Regiment gave a ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, which was a combination of a military ball and a masquerade. It was a brilliant affair, and attracted a large assemblage.

Bartholomew Deegan, aged sixty, of Twenty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, while intoxicated, yesterday, fell overboard at the foot of West Twenty-sixth-street, but was rescued from drowning, and taken to his home.

Capt. John McGinn, one of the new harbor-masters, who filed his commission on Saturday with the Captain of the Port, was, yesterday, assigned to the Tenth District, extending from Pier No. 42 North River to Tubby Hook.

The hearing of evidence for the defense in the Jumel case was resumed yesterday morning. Matthew Clarkson, aged eighty-six, and William Kemble, aged seventy-seven, were both examined, but nothing of public interest was elicited.

The Board of Officers of the Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., met last evening and elected Major Dow S. Kittle, of the Ninth Regiment, to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Eighth Regiment, which had been vacant for some time.

On Sunday night some unknown person broke in the show-window of C. Bind & Sons' fancy-goods store, No. 961 Sixth-avenue, evidently with the purpose of robbing the same. The plate-glass in the show-window was valued at $200.

Battery B, of the First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., commanded by Capt. Keim, gave its thirty-second annual invitation ball at the Walhalla, in Orchard-street, last night, which was well patronized by members of the different military organizations.

A petition is in circulation in favor of a law to prevent all steamers navigating Long Island Sound from passing through the East River below Corlears Hook, on the ground that their passage below that point is fraught with danger to life and property.

Mr. Andrew Kelly, for many years an efficient officer of the Court of Common Pleas, died in this City yesterday. Mr. Kelly was much esteemed, both by his superiors and brother officers, the latter of whom will make arrangements to attend his funeral in a body.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has sent a communication to the Common Council, asking that body to determine the manner in which that portion of Broadway between Thirty-second and Fifty-ninth streets shall be regulated and improved.

The Eighth Assembly District German Reform Organization, John C. Boeckel presiding, met last night, when the action of the German Central Reform Organization, recommending the adoption of the charter amendments proposed by the Committee of Seventy, were indorsed.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the two-story frame dwelling, No. 7 West One Hundred and Tenth-street, owned by Wm. Dixon, and occupied by Mrs. Cain, caused by a defective flue, and resulted in $100 damage; insured for $1,200 in the American Company of Pennsylvania.

Yesterday the charges of intemperance against Mr. Lord, Principal of the Grand-street School, were further investigated. Mrs. S. Simonson, Mr. Wyman, and other witnesses testified in support of the charge. Witnesses for the defense were also examined, and the inquiry was then adjourned.

James J. Myers, of Myers, Dimock & Co., brokers, of Pine-street, was arrested yesterday upon a suit for fraud in a fiduciary capacity, brought in the Supreme Court by Julia Beach, executrix. The neglect to return $10,000 in Missouri State bonds is charged by the plaintiff. Bail in the case was fixed at $10,000.

The steamer George Washington, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought a consignment of rare animals for Mr. Barnum. Among them were a double-horned Sumatran rhinoceros, a white polar bear, a sea lion, and a South African elephant. There were also several large birds, such as ostriches, emus, and a very fine specimen of the great cassowary.

Hon. George H. Yeaman has commenced a series of lectures, at Columbia College Law School, on "Constitutional Law." The fourth lecture of the series will be delivered this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Checks and Balances in Government; the Division of Government—Legislative, Judicial, and Executive; the Functions of These, and Their Relations to Each Other."

BROOKLYN.

The amount of premiums received on bonds by the Controller, during the past year, foots up $21,954 25.

The Homeopathic Hospital will open on the 13th inst., in the building formerly known as the Orphan Asylum.

The trial of Peter Weir, indicted for the murder of Henry Siegler, in Cook-street, E. D., last December, was postponed, yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, until Wednesday.

The examination of Charles S. Furst, arrested on suspicion of having willfully caused the fire at his store, No. 807 Fulton-avenue, Sunday morning, was yesterday postponed until Wednesday.

The Common Council, yesterday, authorized the Board of City Works to enter into contract with the local daily papers for the City advertising at a cost not to exceed $16,666 66 for each paper.

The Board of City Works, yesterday, submitted to the Common Council a time-table for lighting and extinguishing the city lamps for the year 1873. The matter was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

The financial statement of the Park Commissioners for the year 1872 shows receipts and expenditures as follows: Prospect Park—Receipts, $508,104 47; expenditures, $432,110 81. Washington Park—Receipts, $33,000; expenditures, $21,000.

The funeral services of the late Wm. W. Moseley, Assemblyman, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 289 Ninth-street. The attendance was very large. The remains were conveyed to the Forty-second-street Depot, New-York City, to be forwarded by rail to Syracuse for interment. They were accompanied by a delegation of the Delmar Association, of which the deceased was a member.

The property clerk reports that during the month of January the total value of lost, stolen, and abandoned property recovered by the police and transmitted to his branch of the department was $11,379 49, of which there was restored to the owners goods valued at $10,[illegible] 26.

The Committee of One Hundred are investigating the street-cleaning contracts made by the Board of City Works with the Scrimshaw Pavement Company and Patrick Dunnegan. It is alleged the contracts were not awarded to the lowest responsible bidders, as required by law.

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, the Corporation Counsel yesterday submitted to that body his opinion, pronouncing the street-cleaning contracts entered into by the Board of City Works with the Scrimshaw Pavement Company and Patrick Dunnegan illegal, on the ground that the amount to be paid exceeds the amount raised and already in the city treasury for that purpose—the excess being $47,000.

LONG ISLAND.

Measles prevail to such an extent in Orient that the public school has been closed.

Bishop Littlejohn administered the rite of confirmation to twenty-three persons at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Sunday last.

The steamer Escort, plying between New-York and Sag Harbor, belonging to the Atlantic Steam-ship Company, has been seized by the Sheriff.

D. C. Quimby, for a number of years President of the Huntington Union School, has resigned, the resignation to take place the 1st of March.

From the report of the Clerk of the Queens County Board of Supervisors it appears that the debt of the county now amounts to $1,265,115 17.

The mill-pond which burst during the recent flood at Glen Cove has been repaired at the expense of $800, the town authorities paying one-half the costs.

A special town meeting has been called in Oyster Bay for the purpose of influencing the legislation in the matter of building a new court-house for Queens County.

A bill has been reported in the Assembly for a ferry from Babylon to Fire Island, which empowers David S. S. Sammis to run a steam ferry between the two places, and to charge $1 fare.

The City Court of Long Island City convened yesterday, Judge Pearse presiding. The Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against August Allinquist for attempting to poison his wife.

The Newtown Reform Association propose to hold a mass-meeting to-day, when the reports of the several committees will be read and acted upon. New matter of importance is also expected to be submitted for action.

The counsel in the case of the writ issued to prevent the audit of the Newtown justices' and constables' bills, presented their points in the Supreme Court at Brooklyn, yesterday. Judge Gilbert took the papers and reserved his decision.

STATEN ISLAND.

To-day, a panel of grand and petit jurors will be drawn at the County Clerk's office, Richmond, to serve at the coming County Court and Court of Sessions.

NEW-JERSEY.

Cheesequaker's Creek, a well-known fishing ground, is now a solid mass of ice.

The new bridge of the Morris and Essex Railroad at Summit is nearly finished.

An imposing temperance demonstration is to be made at Connecticut Farms on the 12th inst.

The Jersey City yacht and boat clubs are already arranging their preliminaries for next season.

The wife of Rev. Elbert Clements, of Greenville died suddenly Sunday night while her husband was at church.

A concert is to be given in Jersey City on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the projected new Home and Hospital.

The residence of Dr. J. W. Cosad, Jersey City, was entered by burglars late Sunday night, and robbed of goods valued at $100.

A pigeon match for $250 a side is to take place at English Neighborhood between Charles Townsend and John Ryan on the 10th inst.

A Newark laborer named Nolan was killed yesterday by an embankment falling in upon him while he was at work on Clinton Hill.

The appointment of Gen. Runyon as Chancellor, will probably create a vacancy in the position of Major-General of the State militia.

The inquest on the body of John Boernathy, who was killed at Bergen Tunnel Thursday night, was commenced yesterday, but was adjourned.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners met last evening. The trial cases were unimportant. Salaries amounting to $7,408 were ordered to be paid.

The investigation into the acts of the Street Commissioners of Greenville was continued yesterday, but the proceedings were strictly secret.

The annual statement of the Controller of Elizabeth, shows that the receipts for the past year have been $1,496,796 76, and the expenditures, $1,461,429 62.

Judge Bedle yesterday sentenced Thomas O'Brien, of Hoboken, to the Penitentiary for nine months for assaulting a saloon keeper named Katenhoff.

Mary Harris was arrested in Hoboken, last night, charged with stealing a portion of the communion service and a number of books from St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Richard J. McNamara, an old member of the Elizabeth police force, died suddenly Sunday morning. He had been connected with the force for upward of thirty years.

The Committee of Twenty-eight met in Jersey City, last night, for the last time, when a supplement to the charter was drafted, and it will be presented to the Legislature at once.

The Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society, of Newark, will hold its annual meeting this evening. Dr. Baldwin, a missionary to China for twenty years past, will deliver an address.

The Chancery Court will meet at Trenton to-day, when Vice Chancellor Dodd is expected to give an opinion as to whether the National Air Line shall be enjoined, as asked by the Pennsylvania, or not.

A Pennsylvania train broke down at Rahway yesterday, from the breaking of the piston-rod of the locomotive. Travel was delayed until an engine was obtained from New-Brunswick, to take the broken-down train to Trenton.

The City Hall of Newark was damaged about $1,000 by fire last night. Some tinsmiths had been to work on the roof, emptied their fire on the roof, thinking the snow would extinguish it, but the roof took fire and the flames communicated to the upper floor.

The trial of Patrick Maher, for the murder of John St. John, at Marshall's Corner, was commenced in the Mercer County Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. The day was spent in impaneling a jury, twenty-eight challenges having been made, which almost entirely exhausted the panel. After the jury had been completed the case was adjourned until to-day.

The Methodist Preachers.

The Methodist preachers met yesterday, Rev. Dr. Porter presiding. The subject of entire sanctification was introduced by Rev. Mr. Woodruff, and debated at length. Before the close of the debate a converted Brahmin was introduced. He excited considerable interest, and gave an interesting account of the progress of evangelical truth among the Hindoos.

The Nilsson Hall Armory.

The Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms met again yesterday for the purpose of investigating the alleged frauds in the leasing of Nilsson Hall to the City for an armory. Col. Postley testified that he was employed as counsel by Mr. Fallon to procure a lease of the hall. Obtained the lease from Mr. J. B. Young, the owner of the building. Never had any oral or written communication with Supervisors Conover or Joyce on the subject. Had acted entirely as Fallon's counsel in the matter. The examination was then adjourned.

Suggestions for a Reform of the School System.

At a meeting of delegates of the New-York Turn District, at the Bloomingdale Turn Hall, measures for reforming the present school system were discussed, and a suggestion was made to make the attendance of children at the school obligatory. The matter was referred to the District Council, directing the same to confer with other organizations on the subject.

Contagious Diseases.

Dr. E. H. Janes, City Sanitary Inspector, furnishes the following comparative statement of contagious diseases for the past two weeks:

Week ending Jan. 25.—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid, 9; scarlet fever, 53; measles, 11; diphtheria, 34; small-pox, 21.

Week ending Feb. 1.—Typhus fever, 4; typhoid, 9; scarlet fever, 58; measles, 19; diphtheria, 37; small-pox, 24.

Increase.—Typhus fever, 3; scarlet fever, 5; measles, 8; diphtheria, 13; small-pox, 3.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Cattle—Receipts about 3,000; market very firm and quiet; a few lots of extra, averaging 13 to 15¼ cwts., sold at $6 37½@$6 50; a few fair to choice at $[illegible]. [illegible]—Receipts, about [illegible]; market [illegible] lower; prices ranged from $[illegible] to $6 10; market closed dull; several [illegible] were unsold; shipments, 5,100.

[Advertisement.]
Pimples and cutaneous affections removed by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of London, from Liverpool.—F. Lee and servant, Wm. Bowdoin, Wm. Holliwell, Thomas Wilson, N. Gordon, S. Downing, James Mortimer, Thomas Keary, J. Champion, Miss J. Champion, Wm. Cox, R. Paulson, lady, and servant, Master Paulson, Miss Paulson, Master Paulson.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—John Farrell and 4 children, S. B. Foster, W. L. Welch, D. Nagle, Miss N. Smith, W. S. Warner, C. A. James, Miss E. Screamer, Miss Jennie Cuthbert, Miss Julia White, Thos. Callahan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....7:06 | Sun sets.....5:22 | Moon sets..[illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12:41 | Gov. Island..1:30 | Hell Gate...[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......MONDAY, Feb. 3.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Stark, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Princess Alexandra, (Br.,) Littlejohn, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Olivia (Aust.,) Valdent, Antwerp, Slocovich & Co.; Cornelius Grinnell, Griffin, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Etta Loring, Loring, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Thomas Haynes, (Span.,) [illegible], Cadiz, Rubera & Co.; Padre, (Ital.,) [illegible], Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Bama, (Norw.,) [illegible], Palermo, Funch, Edye & Co.; Astena, (Br.,) Ceix, Palermo, Geo. F. Bulley; Bernhard, (Ger.,) Baldwin, Montevideo, Tetens & Bockmann; Surprise, (Br.,) [illegible], Bahia, (Brazil,) S. C. Loud & Co.; Ocean Eagle, Foley, Corunna and Lisbon, S. C. Loud & Co.

Schrs. Ricardo Barras, Newton, Barbados, W. L. B. J. Wenberg; Charles H. Hodgdon, Mathewson, Point a Petre, B. J. Wenberg; Carrie W. Clark, Cross, Antigua, B. J. Wenberg; Adolph Hugel, Meeks, Wilmington, N. C., Abial Abbott; L. W. Wheeler, Lines, Cardenas, Cuba, S. C. Loud & Co.; J. N. Dodge, Taylor, Nassau, N. P., H. M. Baker; Altavela, Coggins, Jacksonville, W. Ray.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of London, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Jan. 16, via Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 154 passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 31, lat. 43 30, lon. 36 40, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; Feb. 2, at 6 A. M., 230 miles E. of Sandy Hook, signaled an Anchor line steamer, do.

Steam-ship Euxine, (Br.,) [illegible], Newcastle Dec. 31 and Portland Roads Jan. 11, with coal to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a southern passage and had fine weather.

Steam-ship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Jan. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Morehead City Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Has had fine weather, with westerly winds, the entire passage.

Steam-ship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston [illegible] hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship N. B. Palmer, Low, Shanghai Oct. [illegible], with mdse. to A. A. Low & Bros. Passed Anjier Nov. 11, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 20, and crossed the equator Jan. 11, in lon. 33; was off the Cape of Good Hope 12 ds. with strong westerly gales and calms; had strong N. E. trades to lat. [illegible] N., and since [illegible] winds from S. E. to N. W.; off the Woodland, Andreas Hansen, seaman, fell overboard and was lost.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Deakin, St. Pierre, Mart., 16 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales; left in port bark Golden Fleece, for New-York, [illegible].

Bark Curacao, (of Windsor, N. S.,) [illegible], Curacoa 15 ds., with mdse. to Joseph Foulke's Sons. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales; left no vessels.

Brig Margaretha, (Ger.,) Bremer, Rio Grande do Sul 60 ds., with hides to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Crossed the equator Jan. 1, in lon. 34; has had strong N. E. gales, and been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Homans, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, [illegible] & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. winds and calms.

Schr. Cadet, (of Gloucester,) Smith, Campo Bello 36 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Isaac Rich, (of Salem,) Bryant, Bonavista, N. F., 18 ds., with fish to order—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Alice M. Lewis, (of Gloucester,) Lewis, Fortune Bay, N. F., 16 ds., with fish to order—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Marshal Ney, (of Provincetown,) Griffin, West Isles, N. B., 20 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W., thick and raining.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—Arr. steamers Seminole, from Savannah; William Crane, from Baltimore; Roman, from Philadelphia; Aries, from Philadelphia; Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 3.—Arr. bark Kathleen, from Havana; brig Felicisima, from Havana; schr. M. F. Soules, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 3.—Passed in steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool, for Norfolk and Baltimore; brigs Amelia, from the River Platte, for Baltimore; Mary E. Leighton, from Cardenas; schr. Georgetta Lawrence, from Bull River.

Passed out barks Olivo, for New-York; Mont Blanc, for St. Pierre; brig Ginletta, for Bristol.

Arr. brig Victoria, from Rio, for orders.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 3.—Sld. Feb. 1, steam-ship Cortes, for New-York.

Arr., Feb. 2, steam-ship George Cromwell, from New-York.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 3.—The Allen line steam-ship Canadian, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool, put in to-day for coal and passengers.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 3.—The steam-ship Herman Livingston, from New-York, reports Feb. 2, at 9½, off Cape Roman, signaled the steam-ship Montgomery, hence for New-York, under canvas, steering W. S. W.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 3.—Arr. bark Anna, from Havana; brig Ludwig, from Liverpool; schrs. Wm. Demming, from Portland, and Lena Breed, from Philadelphia.

Cld. schrs. H. G. Marlor and Index, for Jacksonville, in ballast.

Miscellaneous.

The United States Revenue cutter Uno, Capt. Shepard, while proceeding down the Bay, this afternoon, during a thick snow-storm, fell in with the lighter Comet, Capt. Nelson. The ice was fast drifting her on Bedloe's Island, when the Uno gave her a line, and towed her to a place of safety.

European Marine News.

HAVRE, Feb. 3.—The Baltic Lloyds' steam-ship Franklin, Capt. E. Dennike, sailed from this port on Saturday last for New-York.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS

THE
NEW SECOR
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING-MACHINE.

The following are some of the reasons why it is so highly appreciated and easily sold:
The needle cannot be set wrong, is short and straight, without a possibility of springing out of place.
The operator is not troubled in holding threads on starting.
In sewing silks it leaves the seam perfectly smooth.
It will pass over seams, or go from the thinnest material to many times more thicknesses of muslin than ever required in FAMILY SEWING; and to LEATHER, WITHOUT LOOPING on the under side, BREAKING THE THREAD, or HAVING TO CHANGE THE TENSION.
It works as easily as the easiest, and as quiet as any machine called noiseless, and as fast as it is practicable for the most rapid in family sewing.
Is very simple to learn, and has conveniences to facilitate special kinds of work, which are furnished with the machine WITHOUT CHARGE.
This machine may be tried at your homes in the City before purchasing, and lessons given, without charge.

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